THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1932—VOL. XXIV, NO. 278

**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Politics Pot Now Boils Hard

Britain Softens Means Test

U. S. Steelmen Seek Big Order

Montagu Norman Has Glooms

Moscow Asks Communist Help

Czech Castles Sell for a Song

THE national political pot all but boils over. Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt speaks to a record crowd at Indianapolis and asks that he be elected by a revolution at the ballot box. His running mate, John N. Garner, who has made few public appearances, makes electrical transcription records to be broadcast. Secretary of the Treasury Mills leads Republican orators in arraigning Mr. Roosevelt for "complete lack" of understanding of the financial situation. Chairman Everett Sanders of the Republican National Committee sees the Democratic nominee as still astride the bonus fence and guilty of evading the great question. President Hoover's Detroit speech is expected to reply to Roosevelt—It is to "rip apart" the Governor's bonus ambiguities.

¶ Prime Minister MacDonald tells the British Commons the "means test" law must be amended in response to a swing in public opinion. The "means test," estimated to have saved the state £8,000,000 this year, forces the unemployed who have exhausted their insurance grants to prove their dire need before getting further state help. Dissatisfaction bred by the law is said to have been behind the riots at Belfast and Manchester and the attempted "march on Parliament." Mr. MacDonald says the law must be corrected before the elections of Nov. 1. It's bad enough to be broke—Men don't want it rubbed in.

¶ The American steel industry offers a bargain price to the railroads in an effort to start a huge activity. Myron C. Taylor, president of U. S. Steel Corporation, is host to nine railroad executives, and it is understood a proposal was made to cut the price of rails from $43 a ton, which has stood for 10 years, to $40 if the roads will unite in placing huge orders to meet their needs. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has indicated that it would back such purchases. The deal is being considered. If it goes through, it will affect thousands of workers in many lines—When the train starts, allied industries must scramble aboard.

¶ London bankers hear Montagu C. Norman, governor of the Bank of England, break his habitual silence to speak in a gloomy tone. He sees the world as virtually helpless in the grip of economic disorder. He finds conditions due to a series of events outside the control of any man and any government and any country. If governments and countries could get together, it might be different; but they do not seem able to get together. There is at least one reason for believing, although Mr. Norman does not stress it, that after the dark night dawn will come—It always has.

¶ Herr Luther, Reichsbank president, warns the German Government that raising more barriers against foreign trade will defeat reconstruction. He sees the possibility of allowing German marks to be sent abroad if interest on foreign private debts is reduced. He believes German curtailment of imports by quota can only be followed by falling exports. He says the maldistribution of gold renders debtor nations able to pay only through commercial activity. He looks hopefully to the world economic conference—He believes it will reduce the burdens of debtor nations.

¶ From Moscow the executive committee of the Communist International appeals to Communists in all countries to aid it in the Far East. British imperialism is charged with supporting plans for anti-Soviet intervention, the United States with endeavoring to provoke war between Japan and Russia, France and England with backing Japan in transforming Manchuria into a base to attack the Soviet Union. Chinese, Japanese and other Communists are told in detail how to promote the Communist cause—in gentle ways that should make the Tokyo Foreign Office boil over.

¶ Chancellor von Papen of Germany brands as "completely untrue" charges by Adolf Hitler, leader of the Fascists. He denies Hitler's written accusations of bungling the arms equality demand and seeking to rearm. Germany is surprised at an official reply to an election assault—It magnifies the importance of Hitler.

¶ Czechoslovakia offers costly castles and cozy castles for sale cheap. A survey of the situation in Prague shows more than 150 big and little country homes of the aristocracy pleading for purchasers. The land reform law is largely to blame. It took away the supporting estates. Foreigners who can't afford to come in and live like a king still have a chance—They can come in and worry along like a prince or a duke.

Yo-Yo, Fun for Paris, Gives Work in Jura

Special from Monitor Bureau

Paris

YO-YO, the toy which is now experiencing a vogue of almost incredible popularity in France, may be only a diversion to Parisians, but to the woodworkers of the Jura district it means work once more.

Many of the wood-turning factories which constitute one of the principal industries of the region had closed down. Since the advent of the Yo-Yo in France this summer, however, large orders have been placed with the turners of the Jura. As a result, factories and workshops are reopening and the price of the dry wood used has already risen considerably.

Detroit Marks Beginning Of Campaign's End

Hoover Expected to Reply to Roosevelt on Bonus and Finances

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—With the departure of President Hoover tonight for a series of 13 talks across West Virginia, Ohio and Michigan, winding up with an address in Detroit tomorrow night, the Republicans are preparing the final spurt of the 1932 election. Only two weeks more of campaigning remain, and the increased tempo of the contest has already found expression in a deluge of statements and addresses from the candidates and their supporters.

The Detroit speech is expected to be one of the most important utterances of the President's campaign, shorter than earlier talks and with its fire directed pointblank at some of the recent comments of Governor Roosevelt. In particular it is indicated the bonus matter will be singled out, including Governor Roosevelt's long delay before committing himself in any way on that major matter.

At the same time, Governor Roosevelt's discussion of federal finances and the budget, at Pittsburgh last night, will serve as a peg, it is expected, not only for a counter-attack on the Democratic candidate, but for a new presentation of the Hoover record.

Hoover Turned the Tide

Viewing the present vigor of the Republican campaign, it is astonishing to note the stimulus which has been injected into it by Mr. Hoover's various speeches. Taking the matter as a whole, the Republicans were outwardly almost quiescent until five weeks before the election. From the time of Mr. Hoover's acceptance in early August to his Des Moines speech a fortnight ago, the Republican side of the case got little attention as compared to the publicity attracted by Governor Roosevelt's dramatic western trip.

All this is changed. Republicans are getting at least as much publicity as the Democrats. The change occurred through the intervention of one man—Mr. Hoover, who started the real fight off when he delivered his recent talk in Iowa. Since then, week after week, Mr. Hoover has been taking the stage. His speeches have numbered perhaps one to every four made by Governor Roosevelt. There are many in his camp who wish he would speak more frequently.

On the other hand, the very scarcity of the speeches gives them greater interest, it is believed, and it is also urged that it takes the country a week to digest any important address. When Governor Roosevelt makes two major speeches in one day, or when they fall rapidly on the heels of each other, it is difficult for a newspaper reader, it is argued, or a radio listener, to keep track of them.

Overnight Developments

Overnight developments in the political arena included the following: Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, charged that the Roosevelt Pittsburgh speech was filled "with extraordinary inaccuracies and distortions."

President Hoover sent word to Montana that the question of silver would be taken up in detail at the forthcoming international monetary conference.

Mr. Will R. Wood, chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, declared the Roosevelt promise to cut federal expenditures a quarter was "impossible."

Treasury figures indicated the prospect of a big new deficit with the need of new taxes and careful management, under whichever party is elected to govern the country.

Mr. John N. Garner, Democratic candidate for Vice-President, in a statement issued here, renewed his attack on President Hoover in connection with fiscal affairs.

The Republican National Committee issued a general blast against its opponents, charging Democrats with misrepresenting "every administration effort to combat the economic earthquake."

New figures for the Literary Digest poll covering the entire 48 states showed Governor Roosevelt leading President Hoover on a three to two basis, but with Republicans asserting that the "silent vote" was not recognized by the ballot.

CONGRESS IN ECUADOR UPSET

QUITO, Ecuador, Oct. 21 (AP)—Crowds in the galleries interrupted a session of Congress with prolonged shouting during a discussion of plans for unemployment relief Wednesday.

VETERANS SEEK UNPAID PENSION IN BUCHAREST

Roumania's Finance Crisis Cause of Formidable Rally in Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania — Thousands of veterans converged from all parts of Roumania recently and marched on foot over long and dusty roads into Bucharest, the capital, where they held a meeting to protest against reduction in their pensions and irregular payment of them.

All of the participants in this demonstration were non-commissioned officers who had served in the army for many years and are now in reserve. In addition to their demand for better treatment in the way of pensions they also asked the Government for the restoration of certain other privileges such as annual free trips on the state railroads.

The bold action of these ex-soldiers expresses a very prevalent state of feeling, because there are many hundreds of thousands of pensioners in Roumania. Here, as in almost all European countries, not only ex-army men, but all civil servants who have been in the employ of the state or communities for 20 years or more received pensions, most of which have hitherto been nearly as large as the salaries these persons were receiving at retirement.

This is not, in theory at least, a burden on the state because each month when a civil servant receives his salary a certain sum is retained for the pension fund. Therefore the pensioners are not, according to theory, supported by the state but merely receive the interest from the money which the state took from them and invested.

However, the war greatly diminished the value of Roumanian money and practically annihilated the pension fund. In consequence, the payment of pensions has become a part of the regular annual state budget and constitutes a very large item. Naturally the pensioners come last on the pay roll, and when there is not enough to go around they suffer.

Roumania has not sufficient tax receipts to pay its officials and tax gatherers and to buy supplies for the army, schools and other state institutions, so the pensioners go for many months without receiving anything.

Navy Holiday Pact Extended to March By United States

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—The United States has agreed to an extension until March 1, 1933, of the naval holiday agreement which was due to expire Nov. 1.

Formal notification of this agreement to the extension will be sent without delay to Geneva. The State Department will issue an explanation of its reasons for the extension.

This agreement to cessation in naval building did not apply to ships which were already laid down when the holiday went into effect the first of last November, but forbade the construction of any ships not already in progress. It did not prevent the replacement of existing ships.

It was explained in official quarters today that the extension until March 1 is for the purpose of giving the Disarmament Conference, which will resume its sessions at Geneva in February, an opportunity to reach a settlement of naval reductions.

Arts and Crafts League Growing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 21—Membership of nearly 900 attained in a year is the record of the New Hampshire Arts and Crafts League. More than 500 earned enough from their handiwork to live entirely from the proceeds during a summer of unemployment.

Mr. Frank A. Staples, executive secretary, reported at the first annual meeting yesterday in the Senate Chamber of the State Capitol, that all of the 11 shops, operated through a single plan and supported by 22 state groups, had been self-supporting and that many thousand dollars had accrued in sales of handmade products.

Speakers included Mr. James N. Pringle, Commissioner of Education for New Hampshire; Mr. Thomas Dreier, chairman of the New Hampshire Development Commission, and Col. William A. Barron, of the recreational division of the New England Council. All promised coöperation in carrying out the development of this new enterprise organized through the personal effort of Gov. John G. Winant.

MALAYA EXAMINES SUGAR SCHEME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PENANG, Straits Settlements—British Malaya will be able to produce its own sugar supply, amounting to 80,000 tons a year, if a scheme for distilling sap from the nipah palm, now being examined here, materializes.

The bulk of sugar is at present imported from Java, though the nipah, a low, feathery-leaved palm, is tapped in a small way by the Malayas. Unlike sugar cane, nipah trees are available for use all the year round. They also show a high yield per acre.

According to expert opinion, nipah sugar can be produced for an all-in cost of £8.15s. a ton compared with £11.14s. to £15.16s. per ton of cane sugar in Java, Cuba and Hawaii.

Mechanics of Achieving Vote And of Casting Ballots Right Practically Easy to Attain

In Early Days Elections Were Free and Easy, With Parties in Control—Australian Ballot Puts States in Charge—Process More Regular

WE GO TO VOTE SERIES—*Eleventh of Eighteen Articles*

By ROLAND HALL SHARP

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

One informed ballot exerts an influence for good government far beyond its numerical strength. In the first place, to cast such a ballot, a voter has to have information. He wants to learn about candidates and issues. He talks to those who know more than he does. Soon he is bound to express his opinion to those who know less. He gets interested. Even enthusiastic. And within the radius of his daily contacts these subjects are discussed by several citizens, just because Voter Number One is on the job. Furthermore, some of these friends may start similar balls rolling.

Possibilities for citizens to exercise a direct influence upon government have greatly increased since the foundation of the Union. The ratio of population eligible to vote has risen from 3.8 per cent to 59. More important, balloting methods have advanced until manipulation of votes after they are cast is difficult, and in many cases impossible. If votes are to be enlisted by shady methods, the manipulator must work on voters.

How much progress has been made in voting mechanisms can be realized by imagining elections of 1780 and 1870 as compared with one today. Voting before adoption of the Federal Constitution and for some time afterward was a loose affair. Voters drove into town for three days of raillery, harangue, betting and bargaining. Ballots were strips of paper with candidates' names written on them.

By 1870, political parties had long controlled national and many local elections. In addition to nominating candidates, they prepared their own ballots. Party workers usually made up poll lists. Voting was a semipublic process in which voters could hardly conceal their stand. Intimidation, vote-buying, ballot-box stuffing and misleading devices flourished. States had begun to pass laws regulating

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OTTAWA ACCORD WINS FIRST TEST IN BRITISH VOTE

Heavy Majority Supports Motion for Legislation to Go Forward

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 21—The Government has come through the first stage in the Ottawa agreement debate even more successfully than anticipated, the Opposition having failed to detach any appreciable number of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's supporters.

There was practically as much cross-voting for as against the government measure in the divisions which took place yesterday, two of the National Liberals who went into the Opposition lobby being balanced by two of the free trade section of this party who gave their votes in support of the agreements.

The Government thus found itself with a majority which never fell below 350, and in two main divisions was as high as 367, the chief resolutions authorizing the necessary legislation to go forward being carried by 451 votes to 84.

Sir John Simon, speaking for the National Liberals, said even if Ottawa agreements had been bad instead of good he would have held that the National Government must be maintained unimpaired.

The very partial nature of the concord to which this occasion brought Labor and free trade Liberals into the same Opposition division lobby was indicated by Sir Stafford Cripps, one of the Socialist speakers against the Government, who raised a loud

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Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER

Professor of Economics
Harvard University

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

82—Is Pure Liquor Harmless?

WETS insist on using the word "pure" as though it meant wholesome. When we speak of pure foods we are accustomed to thinking that pure and wholesome are synonymous. It is a part of the wet strategy of deception to play on this word "pure," knowing that in popular view it is associated with the word "wholesome." But there is such a thing as pure poison, which is far from wholesome.

When the term pure liquor is used it sometimes, though not often, means liquor which has not been diluted with water. Generally, however, pure liquor means liquor which contains no harmful material except ethyl alcohol. But ethyl alcohol is far from harmless. It is definitely known to medical researchers as a narcotic poison. To say that pure ethyl alcohol is harmless is about as sensible as saying that pure arsenic is harmless.

It is true that ethyl alcohol is less dangerous than wood alcohol. But to admit that it is less dangerous than wood alcohol is far from admitting that it is harmless or wholesome. Aside from wood alcohol and fusel oil, there is probably no adulterant used in making liquor which is so unwholesome or dangerous as the pure ethyl alcohol which all so-called "good" liquor contains.

The use of the term pure liquor in such a way as to imply harmlessness or wholesomeness is a subtle form of propaganda to popularize drinking. It is a form of "education" for intemperance.

MILDER TOKYO ATTITUDE LAID TO BIG BUDGET

Changed Comments on Lytton Report Linked With High War Costs

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—News of a somewhat more conciliatory attitude on the part of Japan toward the Lytton report is interpreted here in the light of other inroads, which the military adventure in Manchuria is making on the Japanese budget.

Army and navy costs this year in Japan will amount to over 100 per cent more than last year, according to figures reaching the Department of Commerce from its trade attachés in the Orient.

Now comes apparent evidence that the Japanese taxpayer will meet with huge and unprecedented demands to support his country's policy. The 100 per cent increase comes not only through a budget swollen by 35 per cent additions, but by cuts in other governmental departments, some of them important public services.

Of the 2,000,000,000 yen budget—the yen equals 23½ cents—1,000,000,000 yen will go to the army and navy, according to announcements.

Since the yen's departure from the gold standard, less than a year ago, it has dropped to half its former value, while prices in Japan have increased much less. Therefore Japan's trade balance in September was favorable, with exports amounting to 140,700,000 yen and imports totaling 95,800,000 yen. With the yen off gold and depreciated, it is easy to export, even with present tariff barriers, and Japan is apparently paying for its military adventures as much as possible by shipping abroad at enormously sunken prices. Since Japan is normally an importing country, it is apparent that this trend cannot continue indefinitely without great national difficulty.

'Reds' Seek United Action On Dispute in Far East

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MOSCOW, Oct. 21—The executive committee of the Communist International today publishes an appeal to Communists of all countries to strengthen revolutionary activity in connection with the Far Eastern situation.

After indulging in typical Communist abuse of the policies of all the great powers, the resolution prescribes specific activities for the Communist parties in China, Japan and other countries. The Chinese Communists must strengthen the Soviet movement and link it with the anti-imperialist struggle, while the Japanese party must "strengthen its work, army and fleet, especially in Manchuria." Communists of other countries are instructed to do everything possible to obstruct the transportation of troops to China and military supplies to Japan.

Tokyo Delegate Gets Geneva Instructions

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Oct. 21—Mr. Yosuki Matsuoka, Japanese delegate to Geneva, is sailing tomorrow for Vladivostok, en route for Geneva via Siberia and Moscow.

The Cabinet met this morning. Count Yasuya Uchida, Foreign Minister, reporting on the final instructions to Mr. Matsuoka, which are understood to include the following points:

First, Japan withdraws its reservations opposing consideration of the Manchurian question by the League Assembly under Article 15 of the Covenant. In this connection, Count Uchida has authorized Mr. Matsuoka to replace Mr. Harnichi Nagaoka on the League Council when necessary.

Secondly, Japan will not deviate from its past policy in Manchuria, but will endeavor to persuade the League that further intervention in the Manchurian conflict would be useless.

GOV. ROOSEVELT OUTLINES PLAN TO AID FARMER

Three-Point Program Advanced in Speech at Springfield, Ill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 21 (AP)—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt in a campaign address before a near capacity crowd at the big Springfield Arsenal today advanced a three-point program for agricultural relief.

"The three great steps which we must take," he said, "are, first, the Federal Government owes it to agriculture to see that it gets a fair price for its products. That means that the price of farm products must be raised above the present ruinously low levels to which they have fallen.

"A properly adjusted tariff can do much in this direction, but the present tariff policies of the Republican Administration have done precisely the opposite. Pending the relief that will be afforded by properly adjusted tariff policy, measures must be taken to give the farmer immediate tariff benefit. This means in substance a practicable plan agreed to by agricultural leaders which will provide for the farmer a higher return for certain of his crops.

"Second, there must be lifted from the backs of every farmer the heavy load of taxation which today weighs upon him. This load is made up of three parts, the local, state and national units. At Pittsburgh I outlined the position of the Democratic Party, and my position on the question of the honest balancing of the federal budget and the imperative need of immediate economy in national expenditures.

"Third, we come to the vastly important principle concerning the burden which farm mortgages now bear on every agricultural community."

Recalling what he said on farm relief at Topeka at the start of his coast to coast campaign swing, the Governor said he wanted to add "that the Government should make a definite condition when advancing federal credit, that wherever possible interest rates must be lowered for renewed or extended mortgages."

Accusing the Administration of being "derelict" in employing the $125,000,000 new capital of the Fed-

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Tax Strike Fails At Chicago After Court Decisions

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 21—Prospects of collecting some of the $200,000,000 in back taxes owing local governments here appear to be greatly improved as city officials believe the "tax strike," which has been a big factor in the non-payment of taxes, to be broken.

The "tax strikers" have nothing left on which to base their hopes of preventing forced collection of their taxes following the refusal of the United States Supreme Court on Oct. 17 in Washington to review a test case taken there by the Association of Real Estate Taxpayers of Illinois, local officials believe. This association, which has been the principal agency behind the strike, had lost this case in the local courts and had depended on a federal decision to invalidate local tax bills on the ground that they were illegally assessed.

With the failure of the association to get action in Washington, according to Mr. Hayden N. Bell, Cook County's tax attorney, their case, together with the protests of most of the property owners who have withheld their taxes, is "finished."

This means that the county can now proceed to take legal action against the property owners to force collection of their taxes, or sale of their property, and Mr. Bell said he understood the county board was preparing to authorize him to begin such action.

Ontario Prison Calm After Riot

KINGSTON, Ont., Oct. 21 (AP)—Portsmouth penitentiary, where more than 900 prisoners rioted last Monday, was the scene of another outbreak yesterday.

Mr. Gilbert Smith, acting warden of the prison, said that quiet was restored early this morning after the disturbances had lasted for nearly 12 hours during the afternoon and evening, and caused the authorities to call in troops with machine guns to assist the guards.

There was considerable shooting during the afternoon and evening yesterday. It appeared to be into the air for the most part, however, although one inmate was wounded. The gunfire ceased after 9 p. m.

The disorder began when a group of 110 convicts housed in an overflow dormitory unequipped with cells began an attempt to liberate about 100 other prisoners from two of the cell blocks.

The soldiers were called in and, together with the guards, engaged with the rioters in a drizzling rain and a high wind off Lake Ontario, the shore of which runs along one side of the buildings.

The prisoners showed restlessness after the Monday riots. Reports of rebellious incidents seeped out of the prison, but on each occasion the authorities said they had the situation in hand. It is understood 906 men are now housed in the old prison. Many of the "overflow" men have been sleeping on beds in the corridors of the cell blocks and yesterday's riots were begun by these men.

Tunnel Nets Saving To French Motorists

Special from Monitor Bureau

Paris

A TUNNEL which in a few months is estimated to have saved motorists in France more than 500,000 francs ($20,000 at 25) has been officially inaugurated at Yenne, on the eastern edge of France.

Although less than 400 meters in length, the tunnel reduces the time required to go from Lyons to Aix-les-Bains by half an hour for automobiles and by more than two hours for trucks. It is cut through the Mont du Chat, a steep slope which isolated the rich agricultural district of Yenne from the rest of the Department of Savoie.

British Paving Way for Return To Gold Basis

Cabinet Member Points to Rise in Price Levels as Essential Step

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 21—That Great Britain is quietly laying the foundations for return to the gold standard is apparent from a statement made on behalf of the Government by Sir Hilton Young.

Explaining at a bankers' dinner at the Mansion House here yesterday the conditions on which Britain would agree to such a course, Sir Hilton said: "We must have a rise in the general level of wholesale commodity prices to a height more in keeping with the level of costs, and an adujstment of factors, political, economic, financial and monetary, which have caused its breakdown in many countries."

Sir Hilton also said: "These conditions being satisfied, international coöperation will also be desirable to avoid as far as practicable wide fluctuations in the purchasing power of the standard of value."

His statement was reinforced by Mr. Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England, who emphasized that when more favorable trade conditions return closer cooperation will have to be arranged among British banks to prevent a recurrence of short-term overlending abroad.

Sir Hilton and Mr. Norman both recognized that the recovery that is envisaged is still distant. A similar view was expressed by Mr. Stanley Baldwin and other government speakers in the Ottawa debate in the House of Commons yesterday when they criticized free trade ministers for having left the Government at a time when the economic crisis was still acute.

Nevertheless, Mr. Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, speaking at South Kensington, while admitting that he did not see signs of immediate recovery, declared his unshaken belief that such recovery is coming.

Referring to the shipbuilding industry with which he has long been personally connected, Mr. Runciman mentioned the greatly lowered running costs of modern vessels as affording an opening for work for shipbuilders.

"Only this morning," Mr. Runciman said, "I have had brought to my notice that the normal sized 'tramp' steamer which only 12 or 14 years ago steamed 9 knots on 30 tons of coal can now be so designed and so engined that she does 9¼ knots on 13 tons."

Norman Finds Way To Recovery Clouded

LONDON, Oct. 21 (AP)—Mr. Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England, has confessed that solving the economic recession is too big a problem for him.

"The difficulties are so vast," he said last night in one of his rare speeches before a group of bankers, "the forces so unlimited and so novel, and the precedents so lacking that I approach the whole subject not only in ignorance but in humility. It is too great for me."

If all the nations would act together things might be different, he said, "but that we seem unable to do. I am driven to the conclusion that for the moment we must take the short view, but we can plan for the long. I believe in the old motto: United we stand, divided we fall.

"I must admit that for the moment the way is not clear. We have not yet emerged from the difficulties through which we have been passing."

Castles for Sale In Czechoslovakia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—Would-be purchasers of old castles, country houses, ruins, etc., could not do better than look to Czechoslovakia, where, it is stated in a recent notice, there are more than 150 that can be bought.

As the result of the land reform legislation, which took away from their owners much of the landed property they formerly possessed, but left them with their castles, and of heavy taxation, these people find that the upkeep is now beyond their means.

Many of these buildings have fallen into the hands of the state as payment for arrears of taxation or been acquired by tourist societies and are being preserved as public property, but there are still plenty more to be bought.

TAXES FAIL TO PUT REIN ON DEFICIT

September Figures Show $4,633,000 Being Added Daily to Burden

SHORTAGE IS FOUND IN BULK OF ITEMS

Practical Certainty Is Seen of New Levies If Budget Is to Be Balanced

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—It became a practical certainty here today that Congress will be forced to levy new federal taxes tapping hitherto untouched sources of revenue if the objective of a balanced budget is to be achieved.

This became apparent when tax collection figures for September, made public by the bureau of internal revenue, indicated the unmistakable impotence of the "budget-balancing" tax bill passed at the last session of Congress to produce revenue even approximating the sums expected of it.

Despite a substantial increase for September over the revenue collected in August, collections on the excise taxes alone reached only 64 per cent of anticipated returns and total returns fell $97,056,262 short of collections for the corresponding month of last year, when none of the new levies were in effect.

Meanwhile the deficit is continuing to mount at the rate of approximately $4,663,000 per day, foreshadowing a total at the end of the fiscal year of well over $500,000,000. The situation admittedly leaves Congress with practically no alternative but a general sales tax levy, if it is to adhere to its determination to balance the budget and put the finances of the Federal Government on a sound basis.

Receipts Run Behind

Total collections for the month were $216,481,286, compared to $312,580,930 for the same month of 1932. Of the total for the month $142,203,202 was produced by income taxes, old and new rates combined. Other old excise levies in force before the passage of the new bill brought in $39,900,517. The sum produced by the new special, or so-called "nuisance" taxes was only $34,377,567, instead of the $53,750,000 expected by the Treasury.

Whether the new income tax rates are successful cannot fairly be determined until after March 15, but since they were designed to produce only about half of the $1,118,000,000 increased revenue expected of the new tax bill they are not being counted on to make up for the startling failure of most of the special excise taxes which were to raise the other half of the objective.

Most unexpected of special excise tax failures was that on malt, wort and grape concentrates. Instead of the Treasury expectation of $6,833,333 monthly it produced only $815,249 in September.

Check Tax Falls Short

The much-heralded tax on bank checks produced only $3,793,136 instead of the $6,250,000 expected. Similarly the tax on admissions fell almost 60 per cent short, and the levy on radios and phonographs was scarcely a fifth of what the Treasury considered it worth.

Only three items out of a total of 27 new excise taxes produced more than was expected. A modest little tax on safe deposit boxes surprised the collectors by bringing home $203,862, instead of the $83,333 it was sent out to get. The minor stock market boom in September was responsible for the large favorable balance from the tax on stock transfers which nearly doubled the $2,750,000 expected by producing $4,319,650. The levy on stock and bond issues also showed a small credit over the $541,667 expected of it.

The biggest revenue-producing item was the gasoline tax, on which the Treasury estimates were comparative accurate. It brought in $11,409,747, instead of the $12,500,000 anticipated from this source.

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THINGS PRESENT

Anyone struggling with what seems to be a great handicap is invited to read "Award for Valor" on the Editorial page. The review of Roger Babson's book is also of timely interest.

At last, the mysteries of the company breakfast are unmasked. Housewives may drop their burdens as they read the article in the northwest corner of the Household page.

We wonder if the selection of "The True Seed of Honour" for the Home Forum page was influenced in any way by some political maneuvers recently uncovered. We wonder.

We believe two particular hymns in the new Christian Science Hymnal will mean a great deal more to you after you read today's "Hymnal Notes" on the Daily Features page. Would you like these to continue?

AND THINGS TO COME

Can the church and the school educate people to be temperate as fast as the liquor business can educate them to be intemperate? See tomorrow's "Prohibition Facts."

Saturday brings the following pages: Book Reviews; Antiques and Interior Decoration; News of Art, Music, Theaters; and Educational.

BOSTON VIEWS BOOK SHOW OF 30,000 VOLUMES

Collection of Rare Works at Filene's Dates Back to 16th Century

The fact that even in what might be called "close" times there is an abiding public interest in the work of fine book makers is illustrated well on the third floor of the William Filene's Sons Company store in Boston where a collection of more than 30,000 volumes, writings dating from the sixteenth century to contemporary times and many of them exceedingly rare and beautifully printed and bound, are on view.

The collection was made by Mr. Lincoln T. Judd, Harvard '10, art collector and bibliophile, who traveled many thousands of miles to gather them and who brings them to Boston now for the pleasure and inspiration of people who know how truly Samuel Johnson spoke when he said "a man will turn over half a library, to make one book."

Gems of old masters in rare editions, many containing the bookplates which identify their original owners, are in the collection. Chaucer, Scott, Shakespeare, Goldsmith, Dickens, Addison, Johnson, Boswell, Macaulay, Ruskin, Carlyle, Fielding and Smollett rub shoulders at this temporary meeting place, in separate volumes and some complete sets.

Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit," from the personal library of John Ruskin rests alongside Dante's "Divine Comedy," translated for an English publisher by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, while a rare collection of British essays discloses the proud crest of the Earl of Sheffield.

Row upon row, these dignified relics stand, an assorted symphony of classical writing, covering a period of more than 400 years. Early efforts of long famous writers, as published in the Spectator, Temple Bar, Tatler, Edinborough Review and other magazines of their times, and, in some instances, never republished, are brought to light in the large collection of handsomely bound journals.

The oldest volume in the collection is a book of sermons in Latin, published in 1562. Of timely interest is "The Life of Washington," by Washington Irving, published in London in 1855, and one of the few "all American" books in an otherwise strictly English group.

SUPPORT FOR SCHOOLS TO BE DISCUSSED

The theme of the twenty-third annual convention of the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association, to be held at the Hotel Statler Oct. 27 and 28, will be "adequate support for vital public schools, the concern of every Parent-Teacher Association," Mrs. George Hoague, president, announced in her call for the convention.

Mrs. Hoague will open the convention on Thursday morning. A feature of this session will be a talk by Mrs. C. E. Roe, secretary of the national parent-teacher movement. The two major gatherings during the convention will be a banquet on Thursday night and a luncheon on Friday. Mr. Bancroft Beatley of Harvard University and Mrs. Fred L. Pigeon of the Boston School Committee will speak at the banquet.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Chapter, Order of DeMolay: Halloween dance, George W. Brown Hall, 296 Huntington Avenue, 8.

Intercollegiate Ball, in celebration of Harvard-Dartmouth game, Hotel Statler, 9.

Illustrated lecture, "Sauntering through the Pacific," by Dr. Veitch, Centre Church, Malden, 8.

Tremont Temple: Dream pictures by Branson de Cou, "Southern Italy and Sicily," 8.

Advertising Club of Boston: Dinner, following all-day golf tournament, Woodland Golf Club, Auburndale, 7.

Theaters

Colonial—"The Green Pastures," 8:15.
Wilbur—"Liliom," 8:15.
Hollis—"The Gondoliers," 8:15.
Copley—"Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary," 8:30.
Fine Arts—"Monte Carlo Madness," film, at 1:30, 3:35, 5:40, 7:45, 9:50 p. m.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture, "The Farmer Prepares for Winter," 3; meetings and other events; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

Tremont Temple: Dream pictures by M. Branson de Cou, "Southern Italy and Sicily," 2:15.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Musical program, Miss Mae Taylor, soprano, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, pianist, Fenway Court, 2:45.

Wellesley College Teachers' Association: Annual luncheon and meeting; discussion subject: "Modern Pupils: Discovering and Directing Their Interests," with prominent speakers; Tower Hall, Wellesley, 12:30.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Monte Carlo Madness," film. At 1:30, 3:35, 5:40, 7:45, 9:50 p. m.
Wilbur—"Liliom," 2:20.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays from 9 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Paine Collection of Chelsea Porcelains; Ship Models; Eighteenth Century Continental Silver; Fifteenth Century German and Netherlands Engravings.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets, Copley Square—Second group hanging of members' work. Through Oct. 29.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Ave.—Paintings by Frances Lee. Through Oct. 22.

Goodman-Walker Studio, 607 Boylston Street—"Paintings of Today," by Chaffee, Gold, Knaths, Levinson, Redman, Romano, V. Smith, Van Veen and Weinrich.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—General exhibition in main gallery, for which no closing date is assigned.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Engravings by Decaris. Drawings by Emanuele Romano. Through Oct. 29.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Wood engravings in color of the nineteenth century; Japanese prints by Hiroshi Yoshida. Through month of October.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—General exhibition.

Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Avenue at Norway Street—Portraits in oil and red chalk by Hazel M. Kimball.

Scherver Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

For other exhibits, see Monday's Monitor.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Saturday; slightly colder tonight; fresh west or northwest winds.

All New England States: Partly cloudy and slightly colder tonight; Saturday partly cloudy.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong west winds and weather partly overcast tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	52	64	Montreal	46	56
Bismarck ...	28	40	Nantucket ..	58	68
Boston	52	58	New Orleans.	64	82
Buffalo	46	62	New York ...	50	62
Calgary	34	60	Norfolk, Va..	60	68
Charleston .	68	78	North Platte.	30	58
Chicago	38	50	Philadelphia.	54	68
Cincinnati ...	40	68	Phoenix,Ariz.	62	74
Denver	38	58	Pittsburgh ..	44	70
Eastport, Me.	50	52	Portland, Me.	56	56
Hatteras	68	68	Raleigh	60	74
Honolulu,T.H.	...	80	St. Louis ...	40	58
7p.m. Oct. 20	78	...	St. Paul	32	48
Helena,Mont.	42	52	Salt Lake City	38	50
Huron, S. D..	30	52	San Francisco	56	74
Jacksonville.	68	80	SantaFe,N.M.	38	38
Kansas City.	48	58	Seattle	52	64
Key West ...	78	84	Tampa	72	86
Los Angeles .	62	80	Washington ..	50	70
Memphis	46	70	Wichita,Kan.	46	62
Miami, Fla...	74	84	Williston,N.D.	40	40

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Oct. 21.
B—Maximum Oct. 20.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 3:25 p. m., Saturday 4:11 a. m.
Height of tides 8.4 feet, 7.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:24 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-White Studio
FRANK MOULAN
as Sir Joseph Porter in "Pinafore," to Be Presented Next Week by the Aborn Players in a Double Bill With "Trial by Jury."

Boston Art Notes

Harvard Society

The Harvard Society for Contemporary Art perseveres. Despite such difficulties as are not uncommon in these times, the student organization continues its established policy, a liberal and often thankless one. In the past few years it has exhibited pictures, sculptures, architectural plans made by contemporary artists of the adventurous and experimental sort. So infrequently do the styles of such craftsmen meet with popular approval that the society had to be particularly courageous to withstand an utter lack of outside encouragement. Those of us who have an endless curiosity concerning the peregrinations of artists of our day have been particularly grateful for their effort.

The season of exhibitions begins with a set of small pictures of a quite frankly illustrational variety. It deserves interest for many reasons. Mr. Ben Shahn of Truro has taken the Sacco-Vanzetti story as a theme, and has made a number of graphic paintings in which he has portrayed the characters connected with the famous case. The choice of subject indicates an all but desperate attempt of a painter to jerk fine art out of its path toward abstraction, and to use it as an instrument which may convey ideas and emotions of current history.

So far as the pictures are concerned, they might well have been titled less spectacularly, for they represent certain quite definite types of natives and foreigners who live in the rural districts, or exercise jurisdiction in our cities. Cut free of the titles, the pictures make an amusing series of peasantlike renderings. Mr. Shahn is an artist with a taste for the frank, unadorned, ingenuous methods of primitives in art. His imagination takes a turn toward the grim perhaps, dwelling upon less gracious attitudes of man. His types are stolid, inflexible, toneless. They do not benefit from any of the flourishes or gayeties which an artist may add to a subject at will. Even the colors enhance the awkward treatment of the theme.

It is interesting to note that so many illustrators today lean heavily upon these primitive, childlike methods; for the time they seem to grip the imagination more firmly than suavity and elegance. They succeed certainly in establishing a mood; but it is a solitary mood which may grow as monotonous as a too-oft-repeated theme in a symphony. We do yearn for complexity and variations, for we are not primitive inherently, after all. D. A.

SIMMONS PLACES LIBRARY STUDENTS

Twenty-seven 1932 graduates of Simmons School of Library Science—about 40 per cent of the students who graduated from that division of the college in June—have been placed thus far in library positions, it was announced yesterday by Miss June R. Donnelly, director of the school.

Of the 27, 10 hold positions in New York State, four in Massachusetts, three in the District of Columbia, with the remainder distributed, two to a state, in Maine, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Virginia. Eight of the girls are employed in college libraries; four in the New York Public Library or its branches. Six of them are specializing in library work for children.

Boston Firm Plans Pacific Ship Line

Negotiations have been started by the United Fruit Company for membership in the United States Intercoastal Conference, in connection with plans of the Boston firm to establish a freight service between New York and Pacific coast ports, via the Panama Canal.

While tentative plans call for regular service with three refrigerator ships, between North Atlantic and Pacific Northwest ports, it would be maintained only from October to April of each year, sailing being at intervals of three weeks or a month. It is believed that the passenger accommodations of the vessels would not be used in this trade, the vessels being expected to take refrigerator cargo only on the eastbound voyages and general cargo for the Pacific Northwest and possibly California ports.

The company, with Boston headquarters, now maintains a passenger service from New York and San Francisco, with transfer at the Panama Canal between the New York-Port Limon, and the San Francisco-Panama Canal routes.

Harvard Clubs Give $17,325 in Awards

Harvard Clubs throughout the country have contributed to freshmen $17,325 for 40 scholarships averaging $433 each. These awards were made at the recommendation of Harvard College which furnished to each club the names of students from its territory who have shown promise in their school work and were in need of financial assistance to continue their education.

In practically all cases, the scholarship covers the amount of the student's tuition. In addition, certain of the clubs, such as the Harvard Clubs of New York and Philadelphia, make supplementary awards at midyears to those scholarship holders who have made good records during the first half-year.

Scholarships have been awarded by a total of 24 Harvard Clubs, the largest number of awards being made by the Harvard Club of New York City, which has selected five holders. Outstanding among the recipients is Mr. Frank A. Welty of Dubois, Wyo., a graduate of the Wyoming University preparatory school, who received the scholarship of the Associated Harvard Clubs, the central organization of Harvard Clubs throughout the world.

JEWISH FUND MOUNTS TO $273,168 TOTAL

Contributions to the Associated Jewish Philanthropies campaign reached a total of $273,168 yesterday, the team captains bringing in $17,724 during the day, according to announcements made from the campaign headquarters.

At the luncheon yesterday the campaign leaders listened to a description of conditions among the Jewish people in Vienna as told by Mr. Joseph Schildkraut, a Jewish actor now appearing at the Wilbur Theater. He described anti-Semitic uprisings there and said that "after what happened to me in the supposedly cultured place like Vienna, America is the haven of the world."

VERMONT GRANGE BACKS CO-OPERATIVE

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 21 (AP)—The Vermont State Grange voted at the closing session of its sixty-first annual meeting yesterday to continue its support to New England Dairies, Inc., central milk marketing organization, and to give full coöperation to establish it on a sound, permanent basis by Jan. 1.

The Grange also advocated cooperation by its organization with the State Department of Education in an effort toward improving rural schools and rural teachers' salaries.

RAIL OFFICIALS' WAGES CUT

A voluntary reduction of an additional 10 per cent in their salaries, effective as of Oct. 1, was made today by executives of the Maine Central Railroad. This, with a similar voluntary reduction which was effective Dec. 1, 1931, constitutes a 20 per cent reduction in salaries of Maine Central officials within a year.

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LAST OBSTACLE IN 'LONG TRAIL' IS SWEPT ASIDE

Final Route Across Maine Made Possible by New Survey of Area

Broadway's bright lights to Maine's wilderness trails constitutes a long stride, but one of its actors, Mr. Walter D. Greene, has bridged the gap. Not only that but he has been the main factor by which the Appalachian Trail Conference has swept aside the last great obstacle barring completion of its great 2100-mile trail from Maine to Georgia.

The proposal of a final route across Maine, from Grafton Notch to Mt. Katahdin, solves a problem which has confronted the trail builders ever since the Appalachian project was extended from its original northern terminus, Mt. Washington, to Katahdin. Until now this area has loomed as the only seemingly insurmountable barrier in the drive for a continuous "hiker's highway" from "Old Dirigo" to the Cracker State.

Development of the Appalachian Trail in Maine has been practically impossible because there were no outdoor organizations in the section interested in hiking and trail building, and except in the Dead River, Kennebec and Piscataquis River valleys, the route leads through heavy wilderness. In addition outdoor organizations in other New England States felt they could not extend their activities into Maine.

Credited to Greene

Solution of much of the problem has been credited to Mr. Greene by Mr. Myron H. Avery, chairman of the board of managers of the Appalachian Trail Conference, in his summary of the proposed trail across Maine.

This summary culminates a nine months' survey of the Maine problem by Mr. Avery. As a result of the proposal, hiking experts foresee completion of the entire Appalachian Trail in approximately two years.

Mr. Greene, according to Mr. Avery, spends six months of each year at Sebec Lake. In his lone exploration and hiking trips from the Piscataquis River to Mt. Katahdin, he anticipated the through route, and his footpath is incorporated in the proposed A. T. plan.

Mr. Avery reports that Mr. Greene advanced the work tremendously by making several trips this summer to work out uncertain links. The route connects 12 sports camps, making it unnecessary for hikers to carry camping equipment on that part of the trail.

Mr. Avery undertook the survey several months ago. In March, when little progress had been made among the clubs, he proposed that the Maine link be abandoned. Strong opposition arose, as Mr. Avery anticipated, and immediately he was authorized to continue his survey of the territory between Mt. Bigelow and Mt. Katahdin.

Loooked Over Situation

Mr. Avery, a native of Maine, thoroughly familiarized himself with all parts of the Pine Tree State during his work as a Maine guide and in the State Forestry Service and through exploration in various sections. Thus he was fitted ideally to collect data on existing and suitable trails and roads, as well as adequate maps. During the entire survey, Mr. Greene, himself a Maine guide, coöperated with the A. T. manager.

Their entire plan nearly met defeat, however, for directly on the path was a 20-mile unfrequented wilderness across the Chairback Range, presenting a problem far too great for amateur labor.

Finally the puzzle was solved when, in face of opposition, the New England Trail Conference appropriated $50 for the work, to which the Maine Development Commission added a like amount, while the Appalachian Trail Conference furnished paint and A. T. markers.

The work, undertaken by Mr. Lyman Davis, is nearing completion and now 32 miles of the 262-mile Maine link have been cut and marked between Blanchard and Pleasant River. Next year an expedition plans to complete the 90-mile path from Pleasant River to Mt. Katahdin.

The section between Mt. Bigelow, where Mr. Avery started his survey, and Grafton Notch, was scouted in 1926 and 1929 by Mr. Arthur C. Comey, chairman of the New England Trail Conference. This section is ready for cutting and marking.

Scenic Treasures Saved

Perhaps the most salient feature of the proposed route is that, although inaccessibility and accompanying problems of maintenance necessitated careful selection of trail and tote roads, none of the scenic treasures have been sacrificed. The route not only follows numerous picturesque streams and skirts inviting lakes, but it traverses the best mountain groups in the State.

"The Guidebook to the Appalachian Trail in New England," to be issued shortly by the New England Trail Conference, will contain a chapter on the proposed route in Maine with two maps. This guidebook is one of four to be issued to cover the entire path.

EMMANUEL PRESENTS GIFT TO HARVARD

Emmanuel College, Cambridge, Eng., has presented to Lowell House, Harvard College, a paneled trophy case, which is to stand in the house common room. The woodwork is about 200 years old and is taken from paneling which formed part of the bookcases in the Emmanuel College library.

Emmanuel College is the college from which John Harvard graduated "and the gift," says Dr. Julian L. Coolidge, master of Lowell House, "is in recognition of the Harvard house plan, similar in many respects to the plan of education in English Universities, notably Oxford and Cambridge. A gift was received last year from Balliol College, Oxford, which presented two large silver platters to the university, one of which went to Eliot House, and the other to Lowell.

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Maine's Wilderness Becomes His Stage

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WALTER D. GREENE

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BUSES CONTRIBUTE TO SUBWAY OPENING

Arrangements for buses to take care of passengers while the Boylston Street subway tracks are being cut over to the new Kenmore extension, is announced by the Boston Elevated Railway. From about 6:15 p. m. tomorrow night until 5 a. m. Monday, when the new subway will be officially open, about 60 buses will be used in transporting passengers from the Commonwealth Avenue portal at Blanford Street to Copley Square, and from the Beacon Street portal at Audubon circle to Copley Square.

The buses will operate on practically the same schedule as the trolleys, and officials of the Elevated say that little inconvenience will be experienced during the entire period of the change-over. A force of inspectators, starters and others will be assigned to the different stations and along the routes to help the passengers reach their destinations.

COBB COUNTY TIMES WINS PRESS AWARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—The Cobb County Times, Marietta, has won the Stanley trophy for the best typographical appearance of any weekly newspaper in Georgia.

The trophy, which is given annually by Mr. Hal M. Stanley, executive secretary of the Georgia Press Association, is awarded on the basis of a competition conducted by the press association. The War Cry, published by the Salvation Army, received the Sutlive trophy for the publication rendering the greatest service to its community. This prize is given by Mr. W. G. Sutlive, managing editor of the Savannah Evening Press.

Philatelists Plan Boston Exhibit

An exhibition of rare stamps, coins and medals in the Boston Public Library Oct. 24-Nov. 6 will be a feature of the twentieth anniversary celebration of the Suburban Stamp and Curio Club of Boston. The club, with a membership of 300, is one of the largest in the country.

The actual celebration will start on Oct. 24, when a banquet and entertainment will be held at the Hotel Westminster. Included among the speakers will be Mr. William E. Hurley, Boston Postmaster; and Mr. Charles E. Hatfield, president of the Scott Stamp and Coin Company of New York. Justice Harold P. Williams of the Superior Court will be toastmaster.

An open meeting will be held at at the Hotel Westminster on Oct. 27 at 7:30 p. m. An auction of stamps will follow a short business meeting, and the Bourse will be open all evening. Features of the exhibition in the library will include 200 varieties of Washington Bicentennial stamps, sets of Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary coins, tokens and medals, United States envelopes and post cards from the first issues to the present, 350 Lincoln medals and 500 different medals of Washingtoniana.

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NEW BRUNSWICK PREMIER URGES WORLD THINKING

Richards Is Chief Speaker Before the Canadian Club of Boston

National boundaries were temporarily placed in the background by Mr. Charles G. Richards, Premier of New Brunswick, on a visit to Boston yesterday, while he spoke as a citizen of the world for the stimulation of international trade.

Prior to an address given by the Premier before the Canadian Club last night, he emphasized the opportunity afforded Great Britain, with its world-linking avenues of trade resources, to contribute in no small way to the speeding up of international recovery.

The Imperial Economic Conference held at Ottawa, during which means were discussed for the promotion of trade throughout the Empire, in his opinion, provided a substantial foundation for discussions at the approaching World Economic Conference. Recent revisions of the British tariff schedules, bringing greater ease of access to British markets, would, he believed, start the trade currents moving within the Empire with resulting benefits in all world channels.

Problems in his own province affecting the three chief avenues of production, fisheries, timber and agriculture, he expects to be somewhat alleviated by the tariff revision. Particularly, he thought, Canada would find more markets for its forest products, severely affected by the general business crisis.

All efforts to improve world trade in his opinion were more or less like beating around the bush unless based on the groundwork of "international thinking." To all who have given thought to international affairs, he said, in recent years, "there must have become manifest the strengthening of the idea of internationalism."

He contended that other nations could secure something of value from the experience of the United States and Canada which have lived side by side on the most friendly terms for more than 100 years. Surely, he said, this is ample proof that two nations can adjust their differences by arbitration at no sacrifice of friendship.

FAREWELL TRIP FOR CAPTAIN

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—Joseph Blancart, commander of the French liner Ile de France, began his farewell voyage as a commander yesterday, ending 34 years of service at sea for the French Line. Captain Blancart is going to St. Nazaire to become the director agent of the French Line at the shipyards there.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER POWER

Mississippi River Power Company, including Missouri Transmission Company, reports for the 12 months ended Aug. 31 net income of $1,792,597 after taxes, interest, depreciation, etc., compared with $1,483,229 in the like period last year.

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STEEL MAKERS CLAIM DAMAGE FROM DUMPING

Importers Denied Right to Present Their Side Until Federal Hearing Ends

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—While American steel manufacturers today were describing the anti-dumping law as inadequate to protect their industry against a recent flood of low-priced foreign goods, importers were denied the right to present their side of the picture at this time in the new government drive against alleged dumping of a dozen commodities.

Commissioner F. X. A. Eble, at the opening of a hearing devoted to the steel industry, told Mr. George E. Dix of the Steel Union Inc., of New York, a German firm, that the series of anti-dumping hearings is being held as a courtesy to American industries who claim to have been injured by dumping. He declared that the importers were "discourteous" in asking to be represented. He promised, however to give them opportunity at the end of the series to tell their reasons why anti-dumping orders should not be invoked against them in the present scramble for world trade.

Mr. Thomas J. Doherty, tariff counsel for the American Iron and Steel Institute, led a group of witnesses today, who testified as to the inadequacy of the anti-dumping law, declaring that the "damage is done before the Secretary of the Treasury can take a step." The law, according to Mr. W. H. Johnstone, assistant to the vice-president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, is largely nullified by the method of administration and has lost the respect of the importers. He pointed out that appraisers in 49 ports must find evidence of dumping before the laws become operative.

It is utterly impossible for the steel industry to meet the competition that is coming from foreign nations, Mr. George H. Charls, assistant to Mr. Robert P. Lamont, president of the Iron & Steel Institute, told the commissioner. He estimated that 444,700 steel workers would lose a week's work in 1932 because of steel imported instead of being manufactured in this country. Labor employed to make galvanized sheets in Belgium received 75 cents a day compared with 33 cents an hour in this country, he declared. Rollers, he added, receive $2 a day in Belgium, while the American receives from $8 to $12 a day.

Competition in steel comes chiefly from Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany and France, witnesses testified. Mr. John W. Logan of the Alanwood Steel Company, Conshohocken, Penna., manufacturers of pig iron, said his company was receiving competition from the Netherlands, British India, the United Kingdom and Japan. Whereas 10 per cent of the sales of pig iron on the North Atlantic seaboard represented imports during the first half of 1931, the proportion had grown to more than 30 per cent in the first half of 1932, he said.

The hearings were closed to the public after all witnesses had been heard.

Rail Committee Named to Reduce Operation Waste

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—Coincident with announcement that the chief steel companies have cut the price of steel rails from $43 to $40 a ton in order to encourage the railroads to place orders without delay, it has become known that a committee of seven railway executives has been appointed to consider the matter of eliminating preventable wastes in competitive operation.

The committee, which was appointed at the monthly meeting of the eastern presidents' conference yesterday, is charged with the responsibility of carrying out the pledge of economic operation which the Association of Railway Executives made some time ago.

Elimination of excess passenger trains, rate cutting, needless duplication of terminal facilities and shifting of rate classifications are among the matters which the committee will handle. Shifting of rate classifications would actually amount to giving shippers a reduction, by allowing them to ship their goods under a lower rate schedule, it was explained.

The committee includes Gen. W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Mr. J. J. Burnet, president of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, Mr. J. M. Davis, president of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad; Mr. E. E. Loomis, president of the Lehigh Valley Railroad; Mr. J. J. Pelley, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad; Mr. F. E. Williamson, president of the New York Central, and Mr. Daniel Williard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Huge Geography Class in California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—What may be the world's largest adult geography class—about 60,000 persons in all—will be conducted this winter in Los Angeles and Pasadena by the Pacific Geographic Society, a nonprofit organization formed here several years ago to gather and disseminate knowledge of the area about the Pacific Ocean and to popularize the study of geography.

Ten different parts of the world about the Pacific, or within reach of its influences, will be used by the society for the instruction of its "class." Explorers will lecture about their experiences in these countries. Motion pictures are to be used for illustrating.

The Pacific Geographic Society was formed several years ago by a group of educators and travelers. It now claims to have several thousand members upon its rolls. Its board of regents is made up of prominent men in various countries surrounding the Pacific, who are interested in advancing the study of geography and its allied subjects.

Eventually, a scholarship system is planned, whereby students showing marked interest in geography will be helped to learn in colleges and in universities. Another project is the improvement of educational methods used for the instruction in geography of grade school children.

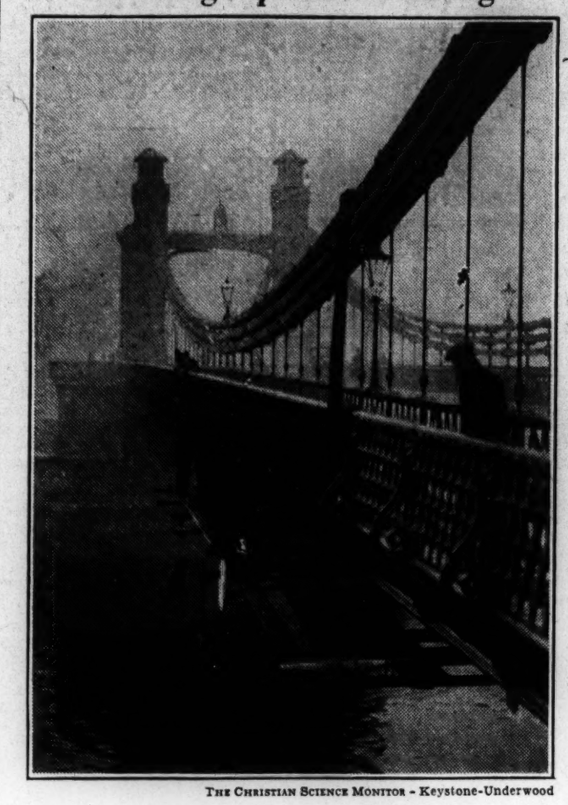
Among the lecturers to appear before the geography "class" this winter are Mr. Stuart Chase, Miss Lucille Douglass, Mr. Gregory Mason, Mr. Robert Shippee, Mr. Robert St. B. Baker, Mr. Upton Close, the Rev. Bernard Hubbard, Mr. Carveth Wells, Dr. Herbert S. Dickey and Mr. Clyde Fisher.

SCOTT LIBRARY FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—In order to commemorate the life of Sir Walter Scott whose centenary was observed recently in many parts of the English-speaking world, the University of Alberta is establishing a "Walter Scott Library Fund." This fund will be expanded for the purchase of books which illustrate Scott's life, his work and the period in which he lived.

Touching Up Chelsea Bridge



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR - Keystone-Underwood

MISTS OF THAMES LEND ATMOSPHERE

London Painters Draw Lots of Attention as They Work on Scaffolding at Mid-Air Elevation.

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Six tons of paint and four months of work are necessary for the task of renovating picturesque Chelsea Bridge. Suburbanites wending city-ward each morning just now have a picture of men working on a hanging scaffolding between the bridge and the Thames, engaged in the work of redecorating.

A neighboring bridge, which carries a major line of railways, offers a good vantage point for travelers to see the bridge painters at their job. The early morning mists give an atmosphere of unreality to the scene.

SAVING JOBS URGED AS AIM OF PRESIDENT

Ballantine Outlines Purposes Underlying the R. F. C. Operations

President Hoover's farsighted policy in launching the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Mr. Arthur A. Ballantine, Undersecretary of the Treasury, told the third annual New England Council bank conference at the Hotel Statler today, was not to save banks and credit agencies for themselves but to enable workers to keep their jobs, to protect the life savings of workers and to ballast the home owner.

To correct a prevalent impression that the corporation is a credit agency designed to supplant normal agencies in the loan business, the Undersecretary pointed out that its fundamental purpose is to supplement present agencies by lending assistance when existing credit sources begin to run dry.

That the "boldly conveived plan" is fulfilling its purpose is evident, the Treasury official declared, in the authorization of $53,105,000 in loans for self-liquidating projects up to Oct. 1, with the clear prospects that these loans will result in the launching of projects to cost more than $400,000,000.

Further indications of the effectiveness of the corporation, he said, are contained in the loaning of $87,638,738 to 736 building and loan associations which play an important part in providing homes and strengthening the position of the home buyer.

His figures disclosed that the farmer was helped to the extent of more than $40,000,000 in loans to agricultural credit corporations. By aiding insurance companies to the tune of $75,000,000 the corporation, Mr. Ballantine told the bankers, has enabled these agencies to meet their policy maturities and policy loans without sacrifice of their assets. That policy loans are sharply decreasing is evidence, he believed, that the people are standing more firmly on their own feet.

Sympathetic coöperation between bankers and business men and open-minded study of the fundamentals involved in reorganizing the financial machinery of the nation were urged by Mr. Guy Emerson, vice-president of the Bankers Trust Company of New York City. He also asked for a clearer recognition by congressmen "that in the long run the banker knows more about the mechanics of his own business than anyone else."

In reference to congressional recommendations to separate commercial and investment banking, it was Mr. Emerson's contention "that this purpose could be best accomplished by government control rather than by a radical move which would throw responsibility for creation and sale of investment securities entirely into the hands of unorganized houses."

B. U. ENDS YEAR WITH BALANCE BY ECONOMIES

Voluntary Cuts in Salaries Enable University to Escape Deficit

Voluntary contributions by the staff and faculty of Boston University of 5 per cent of their salaries, and rigid economy in the 10 university departments has resulted in a net income balance of $644 for the year ending June 30, 1932, compared with a deficit of $32,201.25 last year.

This was revealed by Mr. E. Ray Speare, university treasurer, in his report at the annual president's dinner, held last night in the school of education auditorium. This was accomplished although the year's gross income of $1,876,992.31 was $82,768.18 lower than last year, he said.

Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of the university, in his report, told of the revision of program and general improvement in accommodations of several of the university departments.

Such new advantages included adoption of a group insurance for protection of faculty members, unification of university work through the research committees which involved modern coördination for the school of education, college of music, and school of religious education and social service, in coöperation with the college of liberal arts, and new emphasis on graduate study not only in the college of business administration but in the university as a whole.

At the meeting of the trustees yesterday, six new members of the board were elected. They were: Mr. Stephen W. Sleeper, vice-president of the Boston Real Estate Exchange; Bishop Henry Knox Sherill; Bishop C. W. Burns; Mr. Walter S. Bucklin, president of the National Shawmut Bank; Mr. Guy W. Cox, vice-president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company; and Mr. Charles S. Otto, superintendent of the Boston district of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Channing H. Cox, former Governor of Massachusetts, and Dr. Franklin A. Ferguson, president of the general alumni association, were named to fill vacancies on the board.

At the college of practical arts and letters it was announced today that Prof. Thomas Chalmers, head of the history department of the college, will participate in the first exchange professorship with Rollins College, Fla., at the invitation of Dr. Hamilton Holt, president of Rollins.

Prof. Cecil Rupert Oldam of the history department of Rollins will come to the college of practical arts and letters during this year's winter term.

New York Honors Canadian Premier And French Envoy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 21—The University of the State of New York conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon M. Paul Claudet, French Ambassador to the United States, and Mr. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, at its opening convocation here yesterday. Dr. Frank P. Graves, Commissioner of Education, presented the diplomas and hoods on behalf of the Board of Regents.

Tracing the friendship between the United States and France from the days when the amity between George Washington and Lafayette gave "a definite and durable shape to Franco-American relations," M. Claudet, in an address acknowledging the presentation, declared that "democracies must learn to look at each other with toleration and friendly interest."

"Nowadays it appears that nations are much more sensitive to their differences than to their likenesses, to what separates them than to what unites them," he declared. "Even in the spiritual domain, separations are drawn which are difficult to overcome.

"In this field, there is much work ahead. Countries have grown, everybody's opinion counts, and it must be said that the average man is only half educated."

Empire Agreement To Aid Unemployed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — The Empire trade agreements reached at Ottawa will gradually improve the unemployed situation in England, was the opinion expressed by Sir James Colquhoun Irvine, a recent visitor to this city. A Scottish chemist of international reputation, and principal of Scotland's oldest college, St. Andrew's University, Sir James also said that business in Scotland seems to be improving.

In his work as a synthetic chemist, he spent 32 years in the study of sugar and simple sugar compounds. In his laboratory he has come close to finding the secrets of crops in the fields condensing sunshine. He made the reassuring statement, however, that the synthetic chemist will never compete with nature in supplying necessities, and the farmer will always be the center of the economic structure of the world.

In an address before the Toronto Chemical Association he outlined briefly his work with cellulose, starch and glycogen.

Biological chemists were warned by the speaker that more rapid progress would be made in the organic realm if less attention were paid to the boiling of sugar in the laboratory, and more paid to the processes of nature, which take place at the temperature of outside air.

SHETLANDER HONORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNST, Shetland — Mrs. Jessie Margaret Edmonston Saxby, a Shetland authoress, was honored here on the occasion of her ninetieth birthday by the presentation of an illuminated address. Mrs. Saxby is noted throughout the north of Scotland as a contributor to weekly and monthly journals, and as a poetess. She is an ardent Shetlander.

LUTHER WARNS REICH AGAINST HIGH TARIFFS

Says Quotas on Imports Necessarily Involve Loss of Exports

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Oct. 21 — A warning to the German Government that it will defeat its economic reconstruction program if it continues raising barriers against foreign trade has been sounded by Dr. Hans Luther, president of the Reichsbank.

Speaking before the Hamburg Overseas Club last night, Dr. Luther also indicated terms on which Germany would be willing to loosen restrictions against sending German marks abroad in payment of foreign goods. He said that consolidation of short-term debts—which is understood to mean arrangements to reduce interest payments on foreign private debts—is a basic condition necessary for the removal of present exchange restrictions.

Dr. Luther, delivering one of the most vigorous recent criticisms of the Government's so-called "economic self-sufficiency" measures, virtually gave the audience an elementary lesson in economics. He pointed out that German curtailment of imports by quota and other restrictions can only have the effect of similar, or perhaps even greater, reduction in German exports.

The German economic machine, he explained, was so constituted that a great part of the population depends upon foreign markets for quality products in which Reich factories excel. To attempt to transfer industry to suit only domestic markets "would bring about a crisis which would be unbearable," he declared. "Further sinking of exports will bring new unemployment and depreciation of German capital."

Present solution of the problem can only be found in increasing freedom for foreign trade, he added, pointing out that the maldistribution of gold makes debtor nations only able to repay through commercial activity. One of the tasks of the World Economic Conference is the lowering of the economic burden upon debtor nations, without which world recovery is not possible.

Samoa for Samoans Becomes Objective

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—The policy of the Government of American Samoa is "Samoa for the Samoans," according to a statement over the signature of Gov. G. B. Landenberger in the Faatonu, official bilingual newspaper of American Samoa.

"This means," the statement goes on, "that the lands of American Samoa will be preserved for the mass of the people in American Samoa and that neither the lands nor the natives will be exploited. It will therefore be impossible for a few individuals to buy up all the good land in American Samoa and to displace the Samoans from their property and reduce them to homeless paupers."

"We hope to improve our agricultural productions," the statement declares.

Other objectives cited would involve efforts to establish a fishing industry that will bring profitable employment to many; to pay more attention to copra; to improve the workmanship in salable mats, baskets, tapa cloth and tourist trinkets, and to have better boats so that the natives could carry passengers to and from steamers and other islands.

Tulsa Starts Program Of Adult Recreation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla—An extensive, city-wide adult recreation program, utilizing the facilities of the 43 Tulsa public school buildings has been inaugurated for the 1932-33 year.

"This program is expected to bring within the reach of approximately 50,000 adults, representing not only the parents of school children, but all residing within the district, periodical opportunities for entertainment," Dr. Merle C. Prunty, superintendent of schools, says.

Each school is to have a program at least once a month and many are giving these gatherings once a week. The program consists of athletics, such as volley ball, basketball games, ring toss games, athletic exercises for women, open forum debates by the adults, lectures by experts in the city, music by the schools and by organizations outside of the schools community dramatics, school dramatics and motion pictures furnished by the school system.

I. C. C. Authorizes Car Ferry Service

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—The Florida East Coast Railway Company today was authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission to inaugurate a car-ferry service from New Orleans, La., to Havana, Cuba.

The commission authorized the service over the protest of the Overseas Railways, Inc., predecessor of Seatrain, Inc., which has been operating a car-ferry service from New Orleans to Havana and recently extended its service to New York.

The Florida East Coast Railway Company is in receivership, but prior to the receivership formed the Florida East Coast Car-Ferry Company to carry on a service between New Orleans and Havana. The company already ferries cars from Key West to Havana and it is planned to use surplus equipment on the new route. The ships will touch at Key West as well as Havana and New Orleans. The commission said the proposed service would be an advantage to commerce and would in no way reduce competition by water.

HUMOR ADVOCATED IN ADVERTISEMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—That humor in advertising should replace reiteration is the opinion of the Rev. Lawrence Clare who addressed the Advertising Club here. "If there is anything likely to increase a prospective buyer's negative obstinacy and arouse his exasperation it is reiteration. Nerve and a sense of humor is needed to control an audience. The same applies to advertising. Great care must also be taken to be scrupulous since advertising has such a great power over the public mind," he said.

UPSHAW SOUNDS PLEA FOR DRYS TO MOBILIZE

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 21 (AP)—Mr. William D. Upshaw, Prohibition Party presidential candidate, pushed onward in his political campaign today, leaving behind him a plea for members of both parties to rally to his standard.

Vigorously criticizing the prohibition planks of Democratic, Republican and Socialists platforms in a speech last night, Mr. Upshaw urged support of the Prohibition Party as "a present necessity in the cause of national morality."

LONDON PLANS QUICK CHANGE IN RELIEF LAW

Public Outcry Against 'Means Test' Forces Speedy Amendment

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 21—Announcement was made by Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, in the House of Commons today that legislation is to be pushed through this session to amend the law relating to the "means test," in consequence of the swing-over of popular opinion against the existing system whereby the unemployed in some areas get state aid which is denied in others.

The system which is to be amended is officially estimated to be saving the Government £8,000,000 this year. It was originally introduced when Labor was in office and has been stiffened since by the present National Government. It makes continuance of state help to those unemployed who have exhausted their claims upon government insurance grants dependent in each instance upon proof of individual personal need.

The difficulty which has arisen owing to the belief that political considerations have been allowed to color the decisions locally, where elected authorities have been intrusted with relief work, applies especially to instances in which savings and war pensions exist.

The feeling aroused affects all political parties. It has not only become a main Labor opposition plank, but is prejudicing the prospects of the Government's supporters at the general municipal elections taking place Nov. 1.

The legislation now contemplated is to forestall these elections. Its object is not so much to relax the means test as to remove inequalities in its interpretation. Main provision is to fix limits under varying circumstances to incomes excluded from consideration by the awarding authority.

TRANSFORMATIONS
Seldom before have such perfect creations and marvels been offered to the American woman. They provide you with a permanent wave and coiffure easily adjusted, dressed to perfection, never disarranged. Not only do they improve the appearance of the wearer, but they cannot be detected.
Thirty years of experience at your service. Satisfaction guaranteed.
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Ha! Ha!
Light hearted because light footed in Pediforme Shoes!
The place to start a laugh is in the shoes. Pediforme shoes mean happy normal children. Shape, placing of heel, flexible arch, free fit (Exclusive balancing "last")—all help! Infants to young mens sizes: $2.75 to $7.50.
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New York, 36 W. 36th Street
Brooklyn, 322 Livingston St.
New Rochelle, 545 North
Bronx, 2474 Morris Avenue
East Orange, 29 Washington Place

Domino
Largest selling cane sugar
"Sweeten it with Domino"

A LITTLE MAKES A LOT OF SANDWICHES
This tender baked ham, minced very fine and delicately seasoned with mild spices, comes all ready to spread. A little makes a lot of sandwiches . . . the best you ever tasted. Convenient, easily-opened tins at popular prices.
UNDERWOOD DEVILED HAM

Announcement
For the convenience of our customers who find the midtown section of New York City more accessible for buying purposes, we have established new and larger quarters at 417 Fifth Avenue at 38th Street.
MIDTOWN
417 Fifth Avenue
near 38th Street
DOWNTOWN
175 Broadway
near Cortlandt Street
NEW YORK
BENNETT BROTHERS, Inc
Wholesale Jewelers — Diamond Importers

HOTEL MONTCLAIR
LEXINGTON AVENUE, 49TH TO 50TH STREETS, NEW YORK
800 sunny, outside rooms. ● Every room with bath, shower and radio. ● Adjacent to Grand Central and B & O Bus Terminal . . only a few minutes from Pennsylvania Station. In the midst of the theatrical district and fashionable shops.
Oscar W. Richards, Resident Manager
Nothing finer in hotel accommodations at these rates.
SINGLE ROOMS from $3 to $5 per day — WEEKLY from $18.00
DOUBLE ROOMS from $4 to $6 per day — WEEKLY from $24.00

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The Coat Dress
designed for the woman five feet five or less—not merely shortened for her!
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The embroidered crepe collar curving tapering to the three, rhinestone buttons that fashion the wrapped skirt, slenderizes and flatters by bringing white as near the face. The cleverly handled sleeve width placed low enough so that it doesn't widen you disastrously . . . is accented by a duplicate of the skirt buttons.
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Bello keeps Gillette-type blade in perfect trim for shaving. Delivers a new concave edge in 15 seconds. Save blade expense. Fool-proof mechanical unit. Satisfaction Guaranteed At stores or $1.69 Postpaid
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Fairmont's Better Butter is churned daily from the world's finest, richest cream. Order a pound today and taste the difference. At your grocer's.
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You can Stop Radio Noises
Just when you are enjoying your favorite program, does a parade of rattling noises come marching into the set? Maybe it's the electrical refrigerator, or a dial telephone, or a vacuum cleaner that causes the disturbance. You can keep this man-made static out by installing a Tobe Filterizer.
This filter system, perfected after six years' research, works on any make of set under any condition. It is easily installed—and requires no attention.
HOW IT WORKS
Radio noises are usually picked up on the aerial, the lead-in, the ground wire, and the power connection. The Filterizer avoids all these by the simple method of filtering the power input to the receiver, providing an aerial outside the field of radio noises, and bringing in the radiocast signals through a filtered lead-in to the receiver.
Complete, Ready to Install..... $9.75
TOBE Filterizer
If your dealer cannot supply you, write to us.
TOBE DEUTSCHMANN CORPORATION
FILTERETTE DIVISION
CANTON, MASS.

DRYS ARE URGED TO MASS EFFORTS TO BANISH WETS

Head of New York W. C. T. U. Says New Liquor Trade Would Outdo Old

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Oct. 21—Drys of the United States must present "a united and undiscouraged front" in their efforts to save the country from the menace of a liquor traffic that would be far more aggressive than it was before the Eighteenth Amendment was enacted, Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the State of New York, declared in an address before the annual meeting of that organization here today.

Mrs. Colvin urged "all loyal Americans" to resist every effort for repeal or nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment. To this end, they must lend their influence and support, irrespective of party affiliations, to such candidates for the Senate and the House of Representatives as will openly commit themselves to retention of the Eighteenth Amendment and support of the prohibition law, she declared.

"The first and necessary step to repeal is to submit," she continued. "Therefore, the first and necessary step to retain prohibition is to support congressmen who are against submission. We appeal to loyal Americans to resist all efforts at repeal or nullification. The urgency of this cause demands the united efforts of all citizens."

Charging that the changed viewpoints on the dry law expressed in the platforms of the national Republican and Democratic Parties this year were brought about by activities of national and international liquor interests which, in a time of financial depression, with unlimited funds at their disposal carried on such a campaign through the modern news agencies of the press, the movies and the radio, that political leaders have been fooled and allowed themselves to become willing tools of these agencies." Mrs. Colvin asserted that there was "no indication of a change" in the attitude of the people of the United States toward the Eighteenth Amendment.

Says Convention Packed

"With unlimited amounts of money spent for publicity and organizers, and through the connivance of wet city politicians whose campaign funds come from the illicit liquor business, the wets picked and chose delegates to the two national political party conventions to accomplish for them through manipulated conventions that which they had been unable to accomplish in Congress and in state legislatures," she declared.

"Conditions which we may expect to see should the liquor traffic gain a legal foothold in any state in America would not be those of pre-prohibition days, for with the new methods of advertising and high-pressure salesmanship we would be made liquor conscious by billboards, radio programs, and the incentive to raise revenue as well as return on the money invested in the business. It would mean that more liquor will be bought and consumed than before national prohibition.

"You may legislate against the saloon, no matter how you define it, but if you legalize intoxicating drink, you cannot prevent a man drinking that which made the old saloon a menace to public morals, public health and public safety.

"Far more dangerous than the old saloon would be the modern gasoline filling stations where alcoholic liquors would be dispensed, as soft drinks are now sold, and the consumption would take place in the automobile along the highway.

Law Aimed at Traffic

"The Eighteenth Amendment was not aimed directly at the liquor habit and does not through force control men's appetites. It was aimed at the traffic. Trade is a social act. It is the function of government to control business, commerce and transportation. The Eighteenth Amendment prohibits five things: the manufacturing, selling, transporting, importing and exporting of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes.

"Besides making the liquor traffic an outlaw, another objective of the Eighteenth Amendment was to reduce the amount of liquor consumed, to get rid of the thing that made men drunken. The figures of the prohibition unit in Washington show that under prohibition the consumption of alcoholic liquor has been reduced at least 65 per cent.

"Comparing experience in Canadian provinces under their various systems of government control with their previous prohibition laws, you will find that sale of spirits has increased on an average of 98 per cent and wines and beers 300 per cent.

"To attempt to conserve the benefits of prohibition while abolishing national prohibition is impossible, for we would be only making legal what are now violations of law. We would not do away with speakeasies; we would only give them the protection of society. We would not do away with racketeering, for that is today a parasite on nearly every legitimate business.

"We would only provide a legal and safe method for people to make money out of the liquor business through the exploitation of their fellow-beings. Instead of the Government discouraging the liquor business, it would authorize and protect it and share in the ill-gotten gains."

Ottawa Accord Wins First British Test

(Continued from Page 1)

laugh by referring to the Liberal Party as divided into "Levites" who had deserted the Government and "Sit Tights" who had not.

Trade Pact Criticized By Canadian Liberal On Basis of Long Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Oct. 21—Committing the country to acceptance of the Canada-United Kingdom trade agreements for a period of five years is considered by Mr. W. H. Moore, Liberal member for Ontario County, as one of the most serious flaws in the pact.

Mr. Moore saw in the step the entering of a new stage of empire. First, he said, there was the shackled stage, under which men eventually grew restless, resulting in the loss of the American colonies; then followed for 100 years or more a new idea of empire based on the freedom of all its parts, which was considered, until the trade recession, as making for the highest standards of living.

"Now," Mr. Moore said, "we seem to be entering a third stage, one of restricted trade, and by the irony of fate we are being asked to forge our own shackles at this session."

Mr. M. N. Campbell, Progressive from Mackenzie, Sask., thought that the greatest disappointment of the conference was its failure to tackle the currency question, which had been declared by Mr. Stanley Baldwin of Great Britain and by Mr. Stanley M. Bruce of Australia as of outstanding importance to a return of normal economic conditions.

Canada, Mr. Campbell asserted, should leave the gold standard and inflate its currency. "We have built up these trade agreements," he said, "on the basis of doing business with the United Kingdom rather than with the United States, so let us be logical and adjust our monetary system to meet the same conditions."

Mr. Campbell considered that such action, whether it reduced the Canadian dollar to the value of 50 cents or not, would make "no particle of difference to our debt in New York," as in the last analysis debts must be settled in commodities.

Pacts 'Alarm' Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Oct. 21 (AP)—Señor Saavedra Lamas, Foreign Minister, in a communiqué issued today, said Argentina is alarmed over possible reductions of its export trade as a result of the British Empire trade agreements. The Government hopes, he said, the consequences of the Ottawa arrangements will be sufficiently determined by 1933 to make possible negotiations with Great Britain toward a reciprocal commercial treaty giving Argentina an economic relationship comparable with most-favored nations.

New Zealand Ratifies

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Oct. 21 (AP)—The House of Representatives today ratified without division the agreements of the Imperial Economic Conference. An amendment proposing that the agreements should be ratified only on condition that there would be no interference with the measures of protection now afforded goods produced in New Zealand was defeated.

BOWMAN BILTMORE HOTELS

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—Bowman Biltmore Hotels Corporation reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net loss of $1,195,775 after interest, depreciation and amortization, compared with a net loss of $594,774 a year before.

National W. C. T. U. Points Out G. O. P. Platform Best for Drys

Takes No Definite Stand but Contrasts Planks of Both Parties to Show That a Vote for Hoover Is Best Course for Prohibition

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 21—The Republican prohibition plank is more favorable to the dry cause than is the Democratic plank, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union advises in the Oct. 22 issue of its organ, The Union Signal.

Although the organization has refrained from indorsing any political party in the current campaign, it takes this opportunity of calling to the attention of dry voters an important difference in the prohibition planks of the two major parties. From an analysis of the two planks, the W. C. T. U. concludes:

"If platform promises mean anything, a vote for the Republican candidate for President would mean that the law will continue to be enforced by the Federal Government." A vote for the presidential candidate of the Democratic Party, the editorial states, "would be a vote for repeal and modification." That party's platform, it adds, makes no mention of enforcement of the law.

"The question to be decided by the voter as he goes to the polling booth," the editorial concludes, "is how he shall vote so as to give the prohibition law the best chance during the next four years."

Prohibition planks of all five parties which adopted them are printed in the current Union Signal, W. C. T. U. organ. Commenting on the Democratic plank, the editorial states:

Democrats Flat for Repeal

"You will note that the plank of the Democratic Party is definite as to its advocacy of repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and the desirability of immediate action to bring this to pass. You will note also that pending repeal the Democratic Party favors immediate modification of the Volstead Act to legalize the manufacture and sale of beer and other beverages of such alcoholic content as is permissible under the Constitution. Therefore, voting for the presidential candidate of the Democratic Party would be a vote for repeal and modification. There is no mention made of enforcement of the law.

"Enforcement of the present prohibition law as long as it remains is one of the pledges of the Republican Party. Obedience and enforcement are referred to 'as the very foundation of orderly government, without which there can be no national security.' This principle is emphasized by the statement that the duty of the President and the officers of the law is therefore clear in the matter of enforcement and that the Republican Party pledges its nominees to such course of action as a matter of course."

The question of who should be President of the United States should be a matter of deep concern to friends of temperance, the Union Signal editorial declares in answer to a remark its editors sometimes hear, "What possible difference can it make in the matter of prohibition who is elected President Nov. 8? The President can do little to effect a change of policy as to prohibition."

President Has Great Power

In his powers of appointment, the President can do a great deal, the editorial declares. Among others, it cites three ways he may directly influence prohibition enforcement:

"The President," it says, "has the power to appoint the members of the Supreme Court of the United States, to which body may be referred, in the next four years, the definition or construction of the term 'intoxicating liquors' in the Eighteenth Amendment. The President also appoints circuit and United States district judges, before whom cases of violation of the prohibition law are heard.

"The President appoints the Attorney-General, the United States attorneys and United States marshals of the Department of Justice. There are said to be 6000 presidential appointees in the Department of Justice alone. The federal bureau of prohibition is under the Department of Justice, and the director of the bureau is appointed by the Attorney-General.

"The President's power of veto is very important as related to prohibition for it is equal to within one vote of two-thirds of both houses of Congress as a check on legislation he does not favor."

Women Wets in California Retract Lincoln Calumny

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Research work on the part of Mr. Fred Baker, prominent dry here and member of the National Prohibition Board of Strategy, recently caused the Women's Association for Prohibition Reform to withdraw from their campaign a statement attributed to Abraham Lincoln.

It also is reported from Los Angeles that, due to the efforts of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Mr. Tallant Tubbs, wet Republican candidate for United States Senator from California, has likewise ceased distribution of folders containing the protested statement.

Mr. Baker, passing the anti-prohibition headquarters, saw under a huge picture of President Lincoln these words:

"Prohibition will work great injury to the cause of temperance. It is a species of intemperance within itself, for it goes beyond the bounds of reason in that it attempts to control a man's appetite by legislation and makes a crime out of things that are not crimes. A prohibition law strikes a blow at the very principles upon which our Government was founded."

Questioned about the authenticity of the statement, the women said it was made by President Lincoln in a speech in the Illinois Legislature in December, 1840.

A search through all of Mr. Lincoln's speeches failed to reveal the extraordinary attack on prohibition.

Then Mr. Baker appealed to the public library and received this explanation from the reference department, which quoted a bulletin of the Abraham Lincoln Association.

The bulletin said, in part:

"Neither on the page cited nor on any other page of the House (Illinois Legislature) journal for 1840-41 is this statement to be found. Moreover, nothing of this nature appears either in the Sangamo Journal or the Illinois Register, in which legislative proceedings and debates were published. No one of the editions of Lincoln's writings contains the statement.

"On the other hand, evidence that this statement is a fabrication has been presented by the Rev. Duncan C. Milner in the second edition of the book, 'Lincoln and Liquor.' This evidence consists of an affidavit made on June 6, 1922, by Dr. Sam W. Small at the request of Mr. Milner. Dr. Small stated that in 1887 he had taken an active part in a local option campaign at Atlanta, Ga., that during the campaign the anti-prohibition forces issued a circular containing this statement attributed to Lincoln and gave it wide circulation among the Negroes, and that after the campaign Mr. John B. Goodwin, who had directed the anti-prohibition forces, had confessed to him (Dr. Small) that he (Mr. Goodwin) had composed the statement to win the Negro vote."

After the findings of Mr. Baker were given wide publicity in the local press, the Women's Association for Prohibition Reform discarded the banner.

Hoover Helping West, Hurley Says, By Waterway Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 21—Declaring that more had been done toward the development of a national inland waterway system during the Hoover Administration than any like period in American history, Mr. Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, said here Wednesday that continuation of President Hoover's waterway plans would be a great benefit to the Northwest.

"From pioneer days the development of inland waterways has been the dream of the land-locked interior," Mr. Hurley said, while as far back as 1925, President Hoover, while Secretary of Commerce, made plans for "a rebirth of our inland waterways." He then outlined the policies for improvement of a modern inland waterway transportation system to comprise 9000 miles of navigable streams and canals, Mr. Hurley added, and many of the milestones in the completion of this system have already been passed.

"Development of the great inland waterway system together with the assured completion of the St. Lawrence seaway will restore the middle West to a position of economic equality with other sections of the United States," Mr. Hurley declared, "while the development of water transportation should mean new industrial opportunities and activities, promoting the economic welfare of the entire nation."

Mr. Hurley replied to the criticism that the utilization of waterways will affect the railroads adversely by declaring it should have the opposite effect of increasing the volume of railroad traffic. "Far from hurting the railroads the water traffic on the Mississippi River has been helpful to them, according to statistics prepared by the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce," Mr. Hurley declared. "Those railroads which have been most intimately in competition with the barge line have shown a gain in freight and in revenues greater than any corresponding group of roads in the country."

Roosevelt Outlines Plans for Farmers

(Continued from Page 1)

eral Land Banks to assist the struggling farmer debtor, Governor Roosevelt announced:

"I shall recommend legislation to the Congress for the scaling down of amortization installments of Federal Land Bank borrowers when in the judgment of bank directors conditions justify such action, with provision for deferring such unpaid amounts to the end of such amortization periods.

Cheers and applause from a crowd greeted the Governor's special train as it pulled into the city after spending the night on a siding on the outskirts.

Democratic dignitaries of Illinois gripped hands with the Governor, escorted him to a waiting line of bunting-draped automobiles amid renewed cheering and the procession swept away through crowded streets for a visit to the tomb of Abraham Lincoln.

Many of the onlookers headed immediately for the big Springfield Arsenal to make sure of getting seats for the Governor's address.

Charges of Republican "intimidation," promises of aid for the coal mining industry and farmer, new pledges to seek added revenue by legalizing beer—these were campaign weapons of Governor Roosevelt last night as he pushed on toward the West and South.

On leaving Indiana, which he hailed as "not even in the doubtful class," the Democratic presidential nominee expressed a determination if elected to undertake "stabilization" of the coal industry by "common sense" methods.

To the crowds swarming about the observation platform of his special train at Terre Haute last night, he said he felt "very strongly" that "a new administration in this country will bring back the level of farm prices, and can do much to aid the coal industry."

"I'm not going to appoint a lot of commissions when I go to Washington," he said. "But I'm going to undertake to get the coal industry stabilized and not just have a lot of talk."

When he campaigned in the same region in 1920, "at the close of the Wilson Administration," Mr. Roosevelt said, "most of the coal mines in this part of the State were in operation, most of the farmers were able to pay their taxes and keep their farms.

"I am afraid that if now I traveled through this part of the State," he added, "I would see a different picture."

Entering Illinois, he said at Mattoon that the only question in his mind was whether he would even up the larger majority in that State or in his own native New York.

Before a huge open-air throng estimated by police at between 50,000 and 75,000, the New York Governor at Indianapolis a few hours earlier referred to the "propaganda of fear" which "dangles the old ghost of panic before our eyes."

In a second address at Indianapolis—before party workers assembled at the Claypool Hotel—he asserted that "telling the nation the country is going to the bowwows unless the Republican Administration is re-elected is a kind of intimidation.

"The country has not gone to the dogs when it had a Democratic Administration," he added, raising his voice, "and it is not going to the dogs when we take office on the 4th of March."

Policies of the Administration, the candidate told the multitude assembled in the Indiana capital's Monument Circle, "have permitted the uncounted riches of our mines to lie unused while those who stand ready to work them starve in the very presence of riches."

On that occasion, too, he asserted that the Democratic Party "wants to acquire through a sound federal policy of federal taxation on beer, some of the countless wealth now going into the pockets of racketeers and bootleggers."

"When the law does allow the manufacture and sale of beer, the Federal Government from those sales will be able to collect taxes running into several hundred million dollars, thus balancing the budget and not raising your taxes or mine."

Turning from Illinois to the border state of Missouri during the afternoon, the Governor is to speak at the Auditorium in St. Louis in the evening.

Mrs. Roosevelt now is traveling with the Governor's party, having overtaken the special at Indianapolis yesterday.

Thomas Urges Levy On Large Fortunes

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 21 (AP)—A levy of possibly $40,000,000,000 on large fortunes was advocated last night by Mr. Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for the Presidency, as the practical means to readjust economic unbalance.

Addressing a campaign audience, Mr. Thomas recommended the levy to "take care of the national debt, unemployment relief, and a considerable part of the reduction of municipal and farm debts."

"It is the owning class as a whole, not one section of it, which has profited at the expense of the workers by war debts and indeed by the whole debt policy of capitalism," Mr. Thomas declares. "Let it now pay in proportion to its wealth—a wealth derived not from toil or constructive service to men, but from speculation, manipulation and control of credit and natural resources."

Mr. Thomas estimated a levy based on a graduated scale starting at 5 per cent on fortunes in excess of $25,000 and increasing on wealth in the higher brackets, would raise between 46 and 57 billions of dollars. Raising the size of the fortune to be levied upon to $250,000 would provide from 36 to 44 billions, he said. The scientific liquidation or reduction of funded debts by a capital levy is both just and practical, Mr. Thomas said. It is just because it would fall equitably on all members of the owning class as piecemeal confiscation or debt repudiation would not.

MOSLEMS PICK FRUIT FOR CHRISTMAS FARE

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—When more than 3000 tons of sultanas and figs were unloaded at Millwall Docks here recently the process conjured up an unusual picture in the fancy of observers.

It was that of Moslem peasants picking the fruit in the sunny vineyards of Asia Minor for the Christmas season of Christian folk in England. The fruit was the first consignment for the year of ingredients for Christmas puddings and mince pies.

HYDE REVIEWS FARM WORK OF HOOVER REGIME

Secretary Says It Is More Than That of Any Previous Administration

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 21—The Hoover Administration has devoted more time, more thought and more money to the farmer than any other administration in American history, Mr. Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, declared here in a statement.

"Yet," he added, "we were caught in the period of low prices. If we be judged by the test of high prices, we failed. But if our results be measured against prices prevailing in other competitive nations we have succeeded. In a period during which the prices of every commodity in every country on earth have declined, we have to face the fact that American farm prices are cruelly low, nevertheless.

"From the standpoint of the immediate present, which is what farmers today are chiefly concerned in, we have helped the American farmer to get higher prices for his products than the farmers of any competing country have received. He has had a larger return than he otherwise could possibly have had.

"You may have heard it said that President Hoover's reconstruction machinery has loaned money to banks, railroads, business, etc., but none to agriculture. The truth is that in the three years of Mr. Hoover's régime the Federal Government has loaned more money to the farmers than the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has loaned to all the banks, railroads, insurance companies and the rest of business put together.

"Even the much-criticized efforts of the Federal Farm Board to stabilize prices helped the farmer. It cushioned the fall of prices, benefited thousands of farmers and saved some hundreds of small banks from failure. It has been said that the large stocks bought up by the farm board subsequently hurt prices, but this has not been so."

Mr. Hyde finds that the farm problem from the Republican standpoint in this election is rooted in the farmers' prices. They have been unfairly low, he said, and the farmer has taken his troubles into his politics.

But his grief at prices has not manifested itself in any dominating demand for a legislative panacea, the Secretary of Agriculture added. He has not observed among the farmers, he said, any widespread feeling that Governor Roosevelt proposes any superior type of farm relief. On the contrary, most farmers realize, he declared, that a protective tariff is the beginning of farm relief and that a competitive tariff such as Mr. Roosevelt proposes will be the end of farm relief.

One bit of farm relief is made immediately available by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Mr. Hyde pointed out. It has authority to loan large sums to help the export of our surplus crops. One such deal is now in process. It concerns the selling of 15,000,000 bushels of wheat to the Government of China. The R. F. C. would advance the money to buy the wheat and take Chinese government bonds as security. "Anything that will take a large amount of wheat off the domestic market will obviously advance the domestic price," commented the Secretary of Agriculture.

BAKER DENOUNCES REPUBLICAN POLICIES

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 21 (AP)—Mr. Newton D. Baker, stepping into the presidential campaign for the first time last night with an address supporting Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, denounced the Republican policies of the last 12 years.

Mr. Baker's general theme was that the United States' present economic situation was a direct result of a Republican policy of American isolation from world affairs.

OBERLIN REGISTERS CHOICE FOR HOOVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OBERLIN, Ohio, Oct. 21—A straw ballot taken among students at Oberlin College Thursday gave 844 votes, or 69 per cent, for President Hoover; 274, or 22 per cent, for Mr. Norman H. Thomas, and 102, or 8 per cent, for Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Of the students eligible to vote in November, 164, or 53 per cent, were for President Hoover; 115, or 37 per cent, for Mr. Thomas, and 24, or 8 per cent, for Governor Roosevelt. Out of the total votes cast, 15 for Governor Roosevelt and 136 for Mr. Thomas were labeled protest against the present Administration. The ballot was taken under the auspices of the Student Voters' Association, organized this fall to assist student voters to a better understanding of the national parties and their policies.

Hoover Points Way to Recovery, Chapin Declares

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 21 — "Not as a man in the arena of partisan contention, but as the Chief Executive of a nation that is showing the world the way to business recovery," President Hoover's cause was put before members of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association here today by Mr. Roy D. Chapin, Secretary of Commerce.

By first reviewing the development of the United States Department of Commerce, and what it has meant to business and industry, and then the President's efforts to stabilize business, Mr. Chapin left it to the manufacturers to decide whether or not they wanted to give the President an opportunity to continue what he has started.

What the Administration has started, Mr. Chapin declared, it is the task of every American citizen to further and strengthen. "We have a hard fight before us, but we shall win," he said.

Referring to the "tremendous program of rehabilitation initiated by President Hoover," Mr. Chapin said that as a result of these efforts progress toward recovery is being made on many fronts and confidence is returning.

Lehman Sponsors Labor Reforms

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—The Consumers' League of New York has a pledge by Col. Herbert H. Lehman, Democratic gubernatorial candidate, that, if elected, he will support the league's efforts to obtain a 48-hour week for women in industry through removal of the existing allowance of overtime in the labor law. He also pledged himself to aid in the efforts of the league to set up a statewide advisory wage board.

"I am convinced that a substantial body of responsible people in this State disapprove the miserable wages being paid in many industries today," he said, "and that the time has come when the people will regard as necessary and desirable the creation of an advisory wage board by the State to deal with the problem of 8 and 9 cents an hour wages being paid to women and 16 and 17 cents an hour wages paid to men in numerous places today."

Referring to the league program urging passage of a compulsory state-administered unemployment insurance plan, Mr. Lehman said that, while he had always favored unemployment insurance, in his judgment passage of any practicable State scheme this year must go hand-in-hand with action by the Federal Government on this problem.

Tenino's Wooden Money Turns in Actual Profit

TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 21 (AP)—The town of Tenino has made a nice profit on its famous wooden money.

The Tenino Chamber of Commerce announced yesterday 27,000 pieces of the money with a face value of $6800 were issued and that only about 20 per cent of the money is appearing for redemption, due to the fact that most of it was sold to souvenir hunters.

The wooden money was made to relieve depositors of the defunct Tenino bank and was redeemable from dividends paid by the bank receiver. The bank's depositors will get the profit.

HOOVER AGREES WITH ROOSEVELT ON SOME THINGS

On Tariff and Power, However, They Split Sharply

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 — President Hoover and Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt both approve a coördinated system of federal-state employment agencies and long-range planning of public works, believe that essential public welfare services must be maintained at the present standard despite reduced budgets and are opposed to cancellation of war debts, according to questionnaires submitted to them on behalf of the New York League of Women Voters.

On the questions of an international tariff conference and government ownership and operation of power resources, however, the views of the President and of the Governor diverge sharply.

To the query as to whether he believed an international conference should be called to readjust downward tariffs between the United States and other countries, the League reported President Hoover to have answered that he was opposed to "submitting our tariffs, enacted to protect American labor and industries, to any foreign forum."

Governor Roosevelt replied that the calling of an international tariff conference was "one of the essential pledges of the Democratic platform."

On the question of their attitude on development, ownership and operation of natural power resources, such as Muscle Shoals and the St. Lawrence River project, and on the leasing or selling of generating and distributing rights to private corporations, the presidential candidates also expresed opposite views.

Mr. Hoover's reply was a quotation from his 1929 message to Congress, in which he said: "I do not favor the operation by the Government of either power or manufacturing business except as an unavoidable by-product of some other major public purpose," and from his Muscle Shoals bill veto of 1929, when he reiterated his position.

Governor Roosevelt cited his position on the St. Lawrence project and asserted, "I have always insisted on governmental development and replacing of control of all state and federal-owned power."

The replies to the five questions were obtained for the New York League of Women Voters from President Hoover and Governor Roosevelt by Representative Ruth Pratt (R.), of New York and Mrs. Caroline O'Day, vice-chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

LUDLUM STEEL OUTLOOK

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—A. K. Martin, vice-president of Ludlum Steel, says the company's operations over the remainder of the year will probably be somewhat improved over the record made so far. Ludlum, he asserts, has withstood this readjustment more successfully than the 1921 deflation.

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GREAT PROMISE FOUND IN NEW STEEL MARKETS

Opportunities for Expansion of Industry Pointed Out at Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Oct. 21—The greatest promise for the steel industry lies in new markets which will be opened by the demand for steel to be used in novel types of buildings, highways and bridges made necessary by congested population conditions, according to Mr. C. G. Conley of the Mount Vernon Bridge Company.

Speaking at the tenth annual convention of the American Institute of Steel Construction here this afternoon, Mr. Conley declared that although older markets for steel construction may not recover soon, new markets promise opportunities for expansion in the industry.

"We must realize that the potential demand for our product is increasing enormously with each year of subnormal building, such as the past," Mr. Conley said. "Our markets of the future will be partially made up of structures which are now not thought of. There are vast tonnages which will be required in the future in the building of elevated highways in the cities and other congested places.

"Bridges will be built over ravines, streams and rivers as population increases in certain areas. Narrow bridges will be razed and wider ones built as traffic becomes denser. Hangars, airports with all the necessary buildings, will have to be constructed, as well as the approaches to them. Seadromes will undoubtedly be built.

"In this time of depressed demand and depressed price, we should, as an industry, look to the development of new markets, new methods of manufacturing the old product and the bettering, if possible, of all our output."

Heavy imports of foreign steel last year resulted in depriving 240,000 American workmen of a week's work, Mr. J. W. Thomson of the Stupp Brothers Bridge and Iron Company of St. Louis, declared.

"The importation of steel from continental Europe to the United States has increased rapidly in the last two years and, due to the very low percentage of operations, the loss of this tonnage has been felt very keenly by our American mills," he said.

"It is well known that foreign steel is being delivered to our coastal cities at prices which are demoralizing not only to the price structure for plain material, but also to that for fabricated material. Many of the very low prices made on fabricated material in certain parts of our country, particularly in the Southwest, can be ascribed, in part, to the use of foreign sections.

"The steel industry itself is a large consumer of fabricated material and its lack of business, together with the demoralization resulting from imported steel, prevents it from making its normal purchases from our own industry."

Emphasizing the need for checking the "ruthless competition that has been rampant in the steel construction industry," Mr. H. B. Hirsh, of the Belmont Iron Works, Philadelphia, declared that both employees and management have been called upon to make up losses in profits which cut-rate practices have brought about.

DEDICATION BEGUN FOR DIVINITY SCHOOL

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 21 (AP)—Exercises dedicating the recently completed $1,500,000 Colgate-Rochester Divinity School began yesterday with an address by the Rev. Dr. Albert W. Beaven, president of the school.

More than 1000 representatives of Baptist clergy and laity throughout the East attended. Ceremonies were continued last night by a banquet at which the Rev. Dr. Clarence A. Barbour, president of Brown University and a former president of the school, gave the main address. The program will be resumed this morning with a conference followed with the formal dedication. The Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick of New York City will deliver the dedication address.

YORKTOWN VICTORY COMMEMORATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YORKTOWN, Va., Oct. 21—The celebration of the victory of Yorktown 151 years ago Wednesday was marked by an address by Dr. John Baer Stoudt, historian-general of the Federation of Huguenot Societies of America on "The Military Engineer, Nicholas Martiau, George Washington's Earliest American Ancestor."

The Thomas Nelson Jr. Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, also participated in the celebration by presenting Mr. Frank B. Steele, secretary-general of the National Society, who delivered a eulogy on the late Mr. Benjamin Johnson, president-general, who had been much interested in the shrines at Yorktown. The celebration was begun by observing the Holy Communion in Grace Church, where it is believed Lord Cornwallis and his officers worshiped in like manner before the siege of Yorktown, though it is averred that he used the famous little church, built of York River marl, as a powder magazine. Here the famous Nelsons worshiped.

Radio's Inability To Get Political Equality Defined

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—Inability of commercial radio stations in this country to put all candidates and all parties on an equal and satisfactory footing during the present campaign discloses a fundamental weakness in the American radiocasting system, Mr. Joy Elmer Morgan, chairman of the National Committee on Education by Radio, declared here today.

In an open letter to members of Congress, candidates and members of national committees of all political parties, Mr. Morgan held that there has never been more flagrant violation of the fundamental charter of radio as set forth by Congress in the Radio Act—"The public interest, convenience and necessity."

Pointing out that the citizen has a right to know the issues and the candidates as put forth by all parties, Mr. Morgan declared, "commercialized radio today is not giving such a hearing." He cited that the speech of former President Coolidge was not radiocast in the national capital and that an important national address by a United States Senator was cut off here after 15 minutes to make way for a sales talk.

The managers of the broadcasting stations may be in no way at fault, Mr. Morgan declared. "The system itself is wrong if at a time like this it cannot put all candidates and all parties on an equal and satisfactory footing, as the best state-operated radio stations in this country have done," he declared.

OXEN REPLACE HORSE ON QUEBEC FARMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Oxen will be used to till the ground in Temiskaming and Abitibi, new colonization centers this being due to the fact that horses command a high price whereas oxen may be purchased for $35 a pair.

Fathers of families who are unemployed, have left for these centers, will be provided by the Quebec Government with a pair of oxen for farming purposes.

INSURANCE MEN HONOR COLLEAGUE

GALVESTON, Texas, Oct. 20 (AP)—Delegates to the sixty-third annual convention of insurance commissioners of the United States yesterday elected officers and adopted a resolution paying tribute to Mr. Arthur E. Linell, deputy insurance commissioner of Massachusetts, who has retired from office after many years of service.

The resolution was introduced by Mr. George S. Van Schaick, New York insurance superintendent. Mr. W. A. Tarver, chairman of the Texas insurance board, was elected president of the organization to succeed Mr. Charles D. Livingston of Michigan. The commissioners will meet next in New York, Dec. 6 and 7, to consider among other things a report on valuation of securities.

Adult School Fund Legal in Georgia

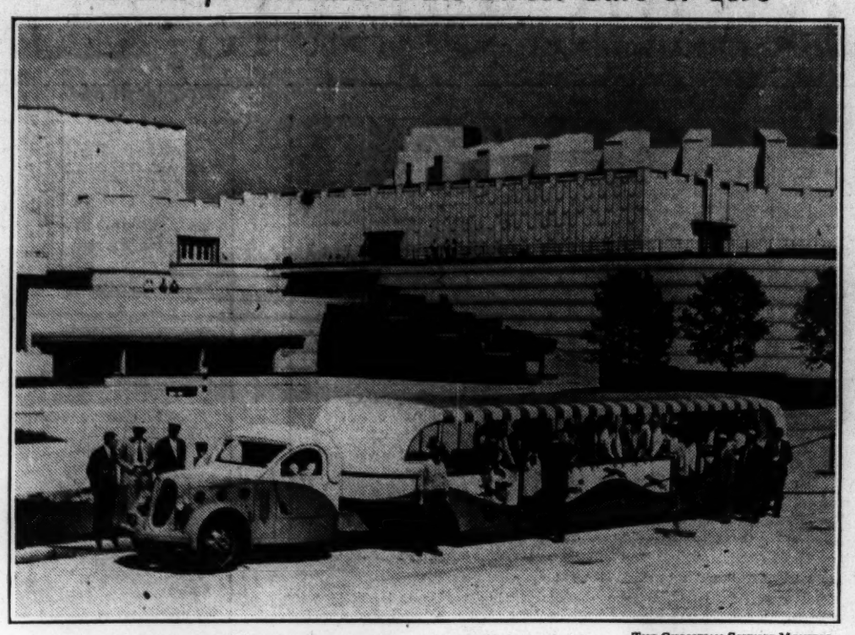
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Educators and others throughout Georgia who are interested in the public schools have had their attention brought to an opinion rendered by Mr. T. Mayhew Cunningham, a Savannah lawyer and attorney for the Chatham County Board of Education, that there is nothing illegal in spending Georgia public funds to educate pupils who are more than 18 years of age.

This matter was brought to the attention of the local board of education when a business college in Savannah filed with the board a formal complaint that the board was violating the law by supplying funds to teach adults. The protest was directed against the operation of the Opportunity School, where adults attend night school.

While the Constitution of Georgia provides that the public schools shall be open only to students between the ages of 6 and 18 years, Mr. Cunningham pointed out that there have been special acts passed by the General Assembly which open the schoolhouse doors to adults and legalize instructions to those beyond the 18-year limit.

In Sharp Contrast to the Street Cars of 1893



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

READY FOR CHICAGO'S CENTURY OF PROGRESS EXPOSITION

One of 60 Greyhound Buses to Be Used for Transporting Visitors Around the Grounds. The Picture Shows the Hall of Science in the Background.

Big Chicago Fair To Use Buses For Transportation

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Chicago Day at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893 drew a record crowd of 756,000 people, and according to "Chicago, Yesterday and Today," a publication depicting "A Century of Progress," "even after a lapse of 39 years it is still a record that has not been broken of 756,000 people having been inside of one inclosure for a particular celebration."

It is said history repeats itself, and surely sponsors of the coming second Chicago World's Fair would not object to a repetition of this record. To help lure big crowds, the fair people are already looking to their transportation facilities, and the new semi-trailer Greyhound buses they have ordered should offer enticement. A fleet of 60 of them will make up the fair's accommodations for transporting visitors around the grounds, and the two which already have arrived, compared to the street cars of the earlier fair, are an exhibit of progress in themselves. They are 45 feet long and contain two longitudinal seats arranged back to back so that all 90 passengers face outward. Of modernistic design, decorated in silver and blue, they harmonize with the modernistic buildings of the fair.

The new volume in which the old Columbian Exposition pictures appear was published by Mr. Felix Mendelsohn of Chicago, publisher of "Chicago and Its Makers," which came out in an 11 00-page volume in 1929. The later volume contains most of the illustrations in its more formidable predecessor, as well as others of new buildings. Older views, showing Chicago as a village, then a small midwestern town, and eventually the great metropolis it was coming to be at the turn of the century, furnish an interesting record of the city's growth, telling with the aid of few words a very vivid story.

Child Labor Drops In North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The number of children certified for employment in North Carolina has dropped from 10,425 to 3096, or 70 per cent in the past 10 years, it is announced by the State Department of Labor, following a survey conducted under the direction of Mr. E. F. Carter.

The survey, Mr. Carter reported, revealed that in the Piedmont, the chief industrial section of the State, the number of employed children has decreased 79 per cent. In 1922-1923 an average of 23 children was found in each textile factory, while the hosiery mills employed them an average of 15 children each. At the present time this same territory has an average of only four children in each textile factory and two in each hosiery mill.

Linked with Mr. Carter's report is a statement coming from Dr. Arch T. Allen, state superintendent of public instruction, to the effect that with the decline of children in industry has come phenomenal increase in school enrolment and attendance.

Oklahoma to Celebrate Washington Irving's Visit

Fête Commemorates 'Tour of Prairies' Made 100 Years Ago by Originator of Rip Van Winkle and Ichabod Crane

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GUTHRIE, Okla., Oct. 21—Admirers of "Rip Van Winkle" and "Sleepy Hollow" tales are turning their attention to a series of celebrations being held during October in Oklahoma to commemorate Washington Irving's "Tour of the Prairies" made in 1832. Markers are being placed by the Oklahoma Historical Society, and programs are planned to be given on the corresponding centennial dates on which Irving and his companions camped at the various points.

Washington Irving began his "Tour of the Prairies" 100 years ago this month at Fort Gibson. He passed through or near the present towns and cities of Choska, Red Bird, Bixby, Tulsa, Sand Springs, Terlton, Jennings, Yale, Ripley, Meridian, Edmond, Arcadia, Spencer, Moore, Norman, Tecumseh, Paden, Okfuskee, and Okmulgee, Oklahoma. His circular tour lasted from Oct. 10 to Nov. 7, 1832, and covered 12 counties.

Traveling companions of Washington Irving were Albert de Pourtales, a Swiss adventurer, and Charles J. Latrobe, an English writer and traveler who also wrote an account of the trip. Before reaching the present site of Tulsa, the three men overtook a party of rangers and continued in this company throughout the journey. Camping was done independently, however.

Crossing the Arkansas River in a buffalo-hide boat was Irving's novel experience near the present city of Sand Springs. A wild turkey hunt was experienced at Arcadia, Oct. 22, and at Moore on Oct. 29, Irving's well-known "Ringing the Wild Horse" scene occurred. A buffalo hunt a day later proved the last real excitement of the trip.

His "Tour of the Prairies" is said to have been the first written description of central Oklahoma.

Penn Fête to Open In Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21—The City of Brotherly Love welcomed yesterday two descendants of the original Delaware tribe of Indians, with whom the first friend of the Indians, William Penn, consummated his treaty of peace, nearly 250 years ago, in what is said to be the only treaty never written and never broken.

Chief War Eagle and Chief Anderson of Oklahoma, who are here for the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the landing of Penn, will take part in a pageant, one scene of which portrays the peace agreement between their ancestors and William Penn, Chief War Eagle taking the part of Chief Tamany, the leader of the Delaware tribe who made the treaty with Penn.

The Penn postage stamp, just issued to commemorate the occasion, will be placed on sale for the first time on Oct. 24, the date of Penn's arrival in this country, and will be sold only in Philadelphia, Chester and New Castle on that day. These three locations mark the spots first visited by Penn. After the 24th, the Penn stamp will be sold in all other post offices. Public observance of the Penn celebration will begin here on Oct. 22, at a mass meeting held in the Bellevue Stratford Hotel, and will continue throughout a week.

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ROBINSON-BYNON SHOE COMPANY, Auburn, N. Y.

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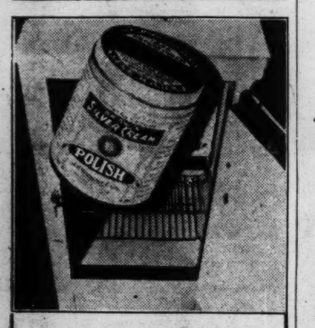

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Keeping refrigerators sweet and clean inside and out is easy with Wright's Silver Cream. This safe, pure, creamy paste wipes away food stains . . . banishes odors. Good for cleaning shelves and trays, too. Unequalled for polishing silver. Send for free sample jar.

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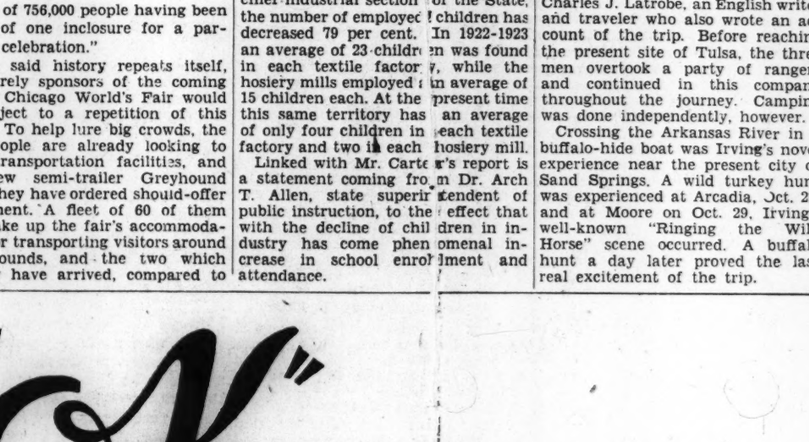
"OK" Says GOOD HOUSEKEEPING

Answering Your Questions About

BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS



Good Housekeeping answers your questions with this Seal of Approval

Are They Different from Slow Frozen Foods?

YES In ordinary frozen products the food cells are broken by large ice crystals. When the food is thawed, the flavor essences and juices leak out and evaporate. In Birdseye Frosted Foods the intense Arctic cold freezes their moisture in tiny frost particles too small to damage the cells.

Convenient? . . . . YES

They are doubly convenient: (1) They are purchased as easily as ordinary groceries; (2) in your home there is no preparation needed before cooking. Waste and inedible portions have been removed. Just take Birdseye Foods out of their packages and cook them, either frozen or defrosted.

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They are "fresher than fresh". Quick-frozen at the peak of their freshness, Birdseye Foods retain all of their original qualities; and they are kept in their original fresh state by the protecting cold, right to your kitchen.

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All Birdseye products are carefully selected from the choicest foods. All the appetizing properties, all the nutritional values of fresh foods at their best are sealed in by quick-freezing.

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HUNDREDS of packages of Birdseye Frosted Foods have been tested in the Good Housekeeping laboratory and prepared in their test kitchen. Hundreds of Birdseye Frosted Foods meals served to guests and employees. More than a year of continuous work by Good Housekeeping's staff is represented by this Official Seal of Approval—a sign of quality recognized everywhere.

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SPECIAL
This Week-End Only
Birdseye Roasting Chickens (2½-3¾ lbs.) 49c lb. net weight—equal to 37c lb. before dressing.

HOUSEHOLD ARTS · CRAFTS · CUISINE

Company Breakfasts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN MANY ways the most difficult meal to serve without help is a company breakfast. There are such varied tastes, so many accessories to be remembered, and usually three courses to be managed. Moreover, the last course is the hot one, and it must be neither overdone nor underdone. How can the hostess without a maid manage without sacrificing dainty service, conversation, or her own place at the table?

One method which I have found helpful and rather delightful is to serve the fruit course in a room other than the dining room. In summer the screened porch or the garden is an ideal place. If you enjoy the out of doors as much as we do, you undoubtedly have tables in these places. Fruit plates and knives, paper napkins and a large basket of beautifully arranged assorted fruits make the serving of this course out of doors simple and delightful. In winter glasses of fruit juice may be brought into the living room, where guests may sip it either standing or sitting.

If you wish to serve a variety of cereals from which your guests may choose, make use of the English way of putting out serving bowls of it on a side table in the dining room, from which each person helps himself. Choose different grains, and serve one hot and one cold. The serving spoons, cereal dishes, sugar, and a large pitcher of cream should also be on this table. Buffet luncheons have long been enjoyed. Carry over the same informal, friendly atmosphere into these first and second courses of your company breakfasts.

The Table Service

When you have all served yourselves, sit at the dining table which has been set with a napkin, the flat silver, a bread and butter plate, a breakfast plate, and a glass of water at each place. A dish of marmalade or jam is on the table, as is everything else that is to be served during the rest of the meal. You brought the hot things in while your guests were serving themselves and each other to cereal. In front of your place is the hot beverage, the chocolate pot or the boiling water for postum, the cups and saucers, the cream and loaf sugar beside it.

When there is a younger member of the family or a young guest who would like to remove the cereal dishes at the completion of that course, let him do it. Otherwise have a table at your left elbow on which the dishes may be put without your rising. A table with a lower shelf is especially good, as the dishes can then be put down out of sight.

If you have an electric toaster, you have placed that in front of another member of the family or one of the guests. The bread cut for toasting, with the crusts removed, if desired, is also there. Sometimes I arrange the bread in two piles—one cut very thin for those who like thin crisp toast, and the other cut for thicker softer pieces. The toast should be started at this time, too.

Toast or Waffles

Where there is no way of making toast at the table, raisin bread and doughnuts may be substituted. Or, if you have an electric waffle iron, waffles and maple syrup with the hot drinks make a delicious breakfast. The waffle mixture can be made before the guests appear, and put in a pitcher beside the waffle iron on the dining table.

Let us assume, however, that you are serving either toast or bread, and wish to add eggs to your menu. Unless you have an electrical cooker for them, I believe that the easiest and surest way to have them hot is to cook them in white sauce in a covered casserole. For six or eight eggs use a quart of cream gravy. Have it well salted and hot when your pour it into your buttered casserole. Drop in the eggs as for poaching, cover the casserole, and bake in a moderate oven 15 minutes. This is about the time needed for the assorted fruit course, so at the completion of that course the casserole (still covered) can be taken to the dining room. The eggs will cook a little more in the retained heat while you eat your cereal. Remember, if you serve fruit juice, that this does not take so long to eat as whole fruit; so the eggs must be put into the oven 10 minutes before you take in the tray of fruit juices.

Below are two menus suggested for service such as we have been discussing. They can be varied as your preference dictates; but bear in mind the ease with which you can keep cold things cold and hot things hot. Above all, remember that your friends, if they are worth entertaining, have come to see and talk with you—not to be waited upon by you. Accordingly plan so that when you have once been seated at the table, you will not have to get up until the close of the meal. At her own table every woman should assume the rôle of charming, unhurried hostess.

SUMMER BREAKFAST

Peaches, pears, plums, bananas, white grapes—On porch or in garden.
Cream of wheat, corn flakes, sugar, cream—Self service in dining room.
Postum, cocomalt, or some other hot drink; toast, creamed baked eggs, orange marmalade—At dining table.

WINTER BREAKFAST

Orange and grapefruit juice mixed—Standing in living room.
Oatmeal, rice flakes, sugar, cream—Self service in dining room.
Postum or cocomalt, waffles, maple sirup—At dining table.

ELISABETH CLARK

More on Cranberries

Hints About Cranberry Sauce

Instead of cooking the berries in water, then adding sugar, the sauce will have better flavor and the berries will keep their shape better and look more attractive if a thick sirup of sugar and water is made first, then the washed cranberries added and the kettle kept covered until the berries look somewhat clear. Remove from the fire and set the kettle aside, with the cover on, until the sauce has become cold.

Cranberries that are very bitter will require less sugar to sweeten if cooked in the following way: Put the berries in cold water to which a pinch of soda has been added, and let them come to a boil. As soon as they begin to pop open drain off the soda and water, add fresh boiling water and as much sugar as is needed, and continue cooking until entirely soft.

When cranberries are put through a food grinder before cooking the sauce can be made in less time and it will have a stronger flavor.

Cranberries can be made to go further by adding to them a small quantity of apple. Only a little should be added, not enough to destroy the rich cranberry flavor.

Uncooked Cranberry Relish

This is delicious to serve with meats. It also makes a very nice sandwich filling.

Put through the fine blade of the food chopper
1 lb. cranberries and
1 large orange, including the rind, the seeds alone being discarded.
Then add, stirring thoroughly
1½ cups sugar. Set in a cold place, and leave for 24 hours to ripen, after which the relish is ready for serving.

Cranberry Conserve

Wash
2 cups cranberries and add
1-3 cup cold water, or enough to cover the berries. When cooked soft, strain through a coarse sieve. Then add
1-3 cup hot water
1½ cups sugar
½ cup raisins
½ orange, cut in fine pieces, and cook until the orange is tender and the mixture thick. Add
1 cup chopped English walnuts or almonds 5 minutes before taking from the fire.

The Recipes on this Page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

All communications regarding the recipes on these pages, and all cookery material submitted for publication should be sent directly to The Christian Science Monitor. With regard to such communications and material it is advisable that the editors of the Women's Department themselves make for readers of the page any necessary contacts with Miss Farmer's School of Cookery.

In submitting recipes for publication, please present them in the form used on this page. Note that the directions for mixing and cooking are given along with the ingredients and not at the end, and that baking temperature is given in degrees Fahrenheit. Please tell, also, how many servings the recipe will provide. THE EDITORS.

All Photos by Bonney-The Christian Science Monitor

GLASS VESSELS BY DAUM OF PARIS

The old connotations of fragility, transparency, delicacy, have ceased to be associated with all glassware. Baum, Décorchement and other artists who have developed this medium, treat it very much like pottery. The amber-colored pieces in the illustrations are almost massive.

Cleaning Washable Kid Gloves

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITH the coming of cooler weather one begins to think of kid gloves. With new ones to buy, what shall one's choice be? This should be determined largely by one's facilities for keeping them clean. Washable kid gloves are just as easy to get and as nice-looking as any other kid glove, and they need not be sent out for cleaning; nor need one use on them inflammable cleaning fluids. With a little care, an expert says, they may be cleaned easily at home, in the washbowl, and she offers these hints as to how to get most satisfactory results.

Wash the gloves first in good suds made with a white pure soap and warm water. White soap flakes, or granulated white soap, is more satisfactory than bar soap because the small particles dissolve instantly in hot water. Add cold water to bring the temperature of the suds to 92 degrees Fahr., or so the water feels slightly warm. If the water is too hot it may discolor the gloves, and white soap is preferable because others may also affect the color.

Washing

Immerse one glove in the suds, then put it on the hand and with the other hand wash the glove as you would your hand, using a soft-bristled hand. Brush lightly at the tips of the fingers, any soiled portions on the gloves, and along the seams. Turn the cuff of the glove down over the hand and lightly brush the inside of the cuff before easing the glove the rest of the way over the hand by carefully pushing it off over the knuckles from above. Avoid pulling gloves by the finger tips, specially when they are wet; this so weakens the leather and the stitching there that gloves wear out faster after such treatment than they do otherwise.

When the glove is off the hand, lift it out of the suds by holding all the glove fingers together with one hand. Never wring a glove. That action puts terrific strain on a skin or fabric that is weakest when wet. Squeeze from the tips down to prevent getting the glove out of shape. Put the other hand immediately below the first hand and grasp the glove to expel the water; similarly squeeze the glove again the width of the palm below that, and repeat as often as necessary to remove excess water the length of the glove and out through the opening. This method is commended too, instead of forcing water from the opening down through the glove and out through the fingers, as that puts too much unnecessary pressure on seams, skins and fabrics when they are least able to stand the strain.

Rinsing

If the gloves are badly soiled wash them in a second suds before rinsing. Rinsing water should be of the same temperature. Two or three rinses, too, are always better than one, especially if the gloves are white, for some white gloves discolor when soap left from cleaning is exposed to sunshine. A very little bluing may be added to the last rinsing water for gloves inclined to yellow, but coloring must be used very carefully. White gloves that show a tendency to yellow might better be kept between layers of blue tissue when they are not being used.

When all the water possible has been squeezed from the clean glove, blow into the opening of the glove to fill it out, then lay it flat on a double thickness of towel. Fold the towel over it, then roll the towel, beginning over the glove fingers, and squeeze the roll to press all the water possible from the glove. Blow into the glove again and lay in it a wad of tissue paper large enough to hold the surfaces apart so they will dry quickly.

Drying

Dry washable leather gloves in the shade, for they have no oil to counteract the drying-out effect of the sun. For the same reason, never dry leather gloves on the radiator, in the oven, or in a blast of warm air. When the gloves are still slightly moist, with the fingers lightly manipulate the leather to prevent its becoming hard when the glove is dry. Blow the glove out into good shape again, then on a dry towel arrange it so seams and fingers are straight and trim. When the gloves are perfectly dry, put them away flat in pairs.

Washable kid gloves that have been cleaned with gasoline or other cleaning fluids may be cleaned by this method, but it may take two or three such washings before they will come out as soft and pliable as those washed in this way from the first.

Figs for Breakfast

A pleasing breakfast substitute for prunes is the black mission fig. Care should be used in obtaining very soft, fresh figs and then cooking is unnecessary. Instead, the figs are soaked overnight in very little water and served in that same water for breakfast.

These figs may also be used in salads. One suggested recipe is a combination of figs stuffed with cream cheese and dates stuffed with nuts, the two fruits served on lettuce leaves with a dressing of orange juice.

What I Learned From a Tax Bill

ADVENTURES IN HOME MAKING

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A FEW days ago the postman brought the annual tax bill to our house. In the same mail he also brought a loose-leaf addition to be clipped into our encyclopædia, a service which comes every six months. The new pages contain a summary of the leading events of the past half year as they have occurred in all parts of the world.

On the first page to which I turned, in the filler, I found an account of taxes, and taxes being uppermost in my thought I deferred the morning's work until I had read the full account of Andorra, in the Pyrenees, where for a century there have been no taxes imposed upon the citizens of the tiny republic.

The story said that the custom of no taxation had recently been discarded and a system had been adopted which will cover the expenses of the salary of the president and elders who make up the Council or national parliament. The president is to be paid an annual salary of $7.

The highest taxed citizen of Andorra is known as the "Lord of Farmers." He will pay $40 a year in taxes on his cattle and other farm animals. Professional men will be exempt from taxes. The article closed with the statement, "There is no income tax."

Facing the description of Andorra was a page of pictures of the capital city of the republic, nestled among protecting mountains and overlooking a placid lake.

* * *

I did not know Andorra; did not remember that I had ever heard of it, but it seemed a delectable country. The ox-drawn load of hay shown in the picture spoke of an unhurried, sheltered existence. I went about my work, thinking of Andorra and its people.

Have you ever noticed how your thought attracts and gathers information? The very next day after the experience which I have related I was in a group of women, and having Andorra in my thought, I mentioned it. Immediately a member of the group said, "I have been in Andorra and it is one of the most charming countries I have ever visited." She spoke of the poise and quiet dignity, almost reticence, of the inhabitants. "They do not readily enter into conversation," she said, "but when their confidence is gained and they feel acquainted with you they are most cordial, and their talk is full of the strength and calm of the mountains."

By this time I was very much interested in Andorra. I visited a library to see what I could find about this intriguing 173 square miles tucked away in the mountains on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean from my home.

* * *

For the next few days I reveled in the quaint charm of the life in Andorra; of the sunsets, the glory of which are beyond description; of the quiet happiness of the young men and women who gather in groups after the day's work in the fields, and, seated on rough stools in the yards or gardens surrounding the homes, enjoy an hour or two of singing the folk songs which have been handed down by oral methods from generation to generation.

Andorra will probably be the subject of some of my leisure-time reading this winter. I want to know the country well enough to visit it sometime, I hope before it has been too much discovered and modernized.

* * *

But this did not start out to be an article about Andorra, but one about taxes. Well, after all, that's what a tax bill did for me. But for the opening sentence in my encyclopædia filler I might not have been drawn to read about Andorra. I was interested in taxes just at that moment, and Andorra, after a century of no taxes, had adopted a system of taxation, and my eye was caught by the information and led me into a new land.

I am grateful to the tax bill.

Dietzen's Corn-Top Bread

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... and it's almost twice as nourishing, too

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½ teaspoon salt — 1 egg yolk
1 teaspoon Rumford Baking Powder — Cold water

Sift together flour, salt and baking powder. Cream shortening in a bowl, as for cake. When light and creamy, quickly add sifted flour, mixing it in with a knife. Beat egg yolk, and add about two tablespoons of water to it. Add to flour mixture, using more water if necessary. But use no more than is needed to make a firm dough. Too much water will make the dough tough. Roll out at once on a floured board. Bake at 475 degrees, about twelve minutes. Makes one double-crust pie, or two pie shells.

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THE HOME FORUM

Apple Trees

THE other day, as we drove along a great road, we saw far on the left an upland that rose to the sky line and seemed to be dotted at regular intervals with a multitude of round green tufts, like a huge bedquilt. To our nearer vision the upland became a hillside up which marched in orderly rows hundreds of apple trees, small, perfectly symmetrical, and as uniform as a regiment. From base to summit the hillside was a single apple orchard in which one tree differed from another no more than so many haycocks piled by a practiced hand.

For precision, for numbers, and for promise of a rich harvest, there is much in that orchard that is commendable, and even beautiful. It is an orchard for a man to be proud of; perhaps even to love as the fruit of his toil and his planning. But I doubt if he can love the individual trees in that orchard as I love some, more straggling and unkempt, that I have known. He certainly is not personally acquainted with each of his trees as I am with mine—the Golden Sweet by the woodpile . . . the Russet on the ledge . . . the Wineapple in the lane . . . the Gilliflower . . . the Red Astrachan.

Some of these trees that I thus recall are still standing, blossoming in season, and bearing fruit that is now stored in boxes beneath the room where I am writing. Others are only denizens of memory, and may, for all I know, have long since cooked a farmer's breakfast or warmed his house; but these are as clear to my vision as any of the others. Far clearer than the regimented hundreds of that perfect product of modern horticultural methods by the side of the great highway.

Such a denizen of memory is the Golden Sweet beneath which I had my first playhouse. I was probably three years old when I ventured beyond the wide doorstep and the shade of a giant Blackheart Cherry, and followed my kitten to the woodpile and thence to the apple tree. The tree was sweet with blossoms—or so it always seems to me—and the unpruned branches hung so low that I could reach a cluster.

Under the tree was an abandoned grindstone. The stone, chipped and useless, had been dismounted from its frame and left, country style, where it fell; left to become my chief treasure. It was of just the right height to serve as seat for a child of three. It was large enough to be table as well as seat. Best of all, it had a hole in the center where trophies could be cached, and whence, on occasion, fascinating little beings could be evoked by imagination, to serve as companions for a companionless child. All the characters of all my nursery tales lived at times in the center of that discarded grindstone under the Golden Sweet.

When my legs grew longer, I began to climb, first the fence under the tree, and then the tree itself. From that time until I was much too old to be so hoydenish, I maintained an existence almost wholly arboreal.

* * *

How can anyone who grew up in a city know the real purpose and value of an old apple tree? The feeling of the bark on bare feet and legs, the alluring call of branches still higher and even higher, the comfort of angles clearly intended for a young person with a book, the exhilaration of riding on a swaying limb in a bower of pink-and-white loveliness, these are what an old apple tree really means. An apple tree, in addition to its gracious function of bearing apples, is surely designed for the use of children. There is no other tree I know of so well adapted to climbing. It can almost always be scaled from the ground. Either there is a knot whence one can make the first step, or there is a convenient crotch, or a branch by which one can pull oneself up. An apple tree is the perfect playhouse for little girls. In resting places provided by the bent elbows of the branches, there is much opportunity for the housewifely imagination. For a boy the apple tree is a perfect ship. He climbs the masts, he crawls out on the yards, he sways in the crow's nest, he is captain and crew and sails a sea far greener than the green salt waves.

Apple trees grew all around the schoolhouse where I first encountered education, and all I can remember of those early days is entwined with recesses and noon hours spent in the trees. Old, old trees they were, survivors of the toil of farmers who had lived in two ancient houses, then long fallen into decay and forbidden to young explorers. The trees bore luxuriant blossoms, but little fruit, and they always live in my memory as masses of fragrant bloom. Was it always May when I was a child?

An old apple tree can assume so many shapes. It has hardly sprung into leaf before it is a huge pink and white bouquet. A little later, when the blossoms have fallen, it asserts its own individuality. It may be portly and cushiony; it may be tall and protective, leaning fondly over farmhouse or shed; it may be sprawling and inquisitive, peering over a stone wall by the roadside; it may be gaunt on the windward side and full of leaf and fruit on the lee. It is sure to be sudden, unexpected, unshapely, and above all homely, in the lovable sense of that word.

* * *

In October its glory returns to it, both in color, and in fragrance, and an apple orchard in the fall surpasses in variety of charm an orchard in blossom time.

After that the late-dropping leaves fall. Birds gradually make way with a few frost-bitten apples that have clung to the topmost boughs until the tree finally stands bare to wind and sky. But it still keeps its homely charm, with a new beauty in the complicated tracery of branches and twigs.

Then winter storms beat upon it and branches are torn away. The tree grows warped and ancient. Someone comes with ax and saw, and the tree becomes a blaze upon the hearth—still beautiful, fragrant, and homely.

Only once have I seen apple trees when they bore no aspect of simple homeliness but were strange, eerie and alien. That was a night of unique experience, though the event was only a common, necessary process in apple growing. It was merely the spraying of the trees as a protection against some one of the many insects that attack them—an unromantic and quite messy prbcess entirely removed from fairyland. But the special circumstances under which the process was carried out made the scene fantastic.

For certain horticultural reasons, it was desirable that a moving picture be taken of the spraying. At dark that evening we drove under the trees. The owner at the steering wheel knew every rutted lane in the whole great orchard of six thousand trees and, by seemingly miraculous turns, took us into what looked like the heart of a dark forest. Under the thickly branching trees, in the blackness we halted and waited. There was no light but that of our own head lamps and of gleaming moths that darted and wheeled in the radiance. The camera was set up and a strong, dazzling light focused on the trees. Then a far-off swishing was heard, and out of the darkness came a queer, barrel-shaped vehicle from which extended a long hose, ending in an eight-pronged nozzle controlled by an unearthly being in dark-brown garb. He directed his octodent against the foliage. A dun-colored mist burst from the prongs. In the fierce light set for the camera the picture was as vividly revealed as upon a screen—trees drenched in nebulous spray, manipulated by a slithery figure, to the accompaniment of the roaring of engine and the beating of spray on leaves. It was like nothing earthly but rather something submarine, like Neptune wielding his trident amid a dim tangle of undersea foliage and long, snaky tentacles, beneath a phosphorescent gleam.

That orchard seen by day can never become quite commonplace to me again.

* * *

I have just spent a day in the little orchard I have known for many years. Apples lay golden or crimson in the wet grass, apples pulled the branches low, apples filled the air with sweetness. There were apples by names no longer known to the market—Seek-no-Farther, Sunset and Sunrise, Hubbardston, Hulburt Stripe, Seegar's Sweets, Fallowwaters. . . . Bees were harvesting their sweets, too, from the apples underfoot. Sunburned grasses beyond the shade of the trees showed a pale mauve. Woods around about rimmed the orchard in autumn tapestry.

For decade upon decade these apples trees have stood and fed the family in the house at the head of the lane and given of their wood to keep the fires. Beauty, peace and plenty—and endless variety, such as no modern planting knows—abide in that homely little orchard.

W. K. R.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year . $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month ... 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

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14 pages	2c	24 to 30 pages	6c
16 to 22 pages	4½c	32 pages	7½c

Including Canada, Newfoundland and any Pan-American countries.

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Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

The True Seed of Honour

For who shall go about
To cozen fortune and be honourable
Without the stamp of merit? Let none presume
To wear an undeserved dignity.
O, that estates, degrees, and offices
Were not deriv'd corruptly, and that clear honour
Were purchas'd by the merit of the wearer!
How many then should cover that stand bare!
How many be commanded that command!
How much low peasantry would then be glean'd
From the true seed of honour! and how much honour
Pick'd from the chaff and ruin of the times
To be new-varnish'd!

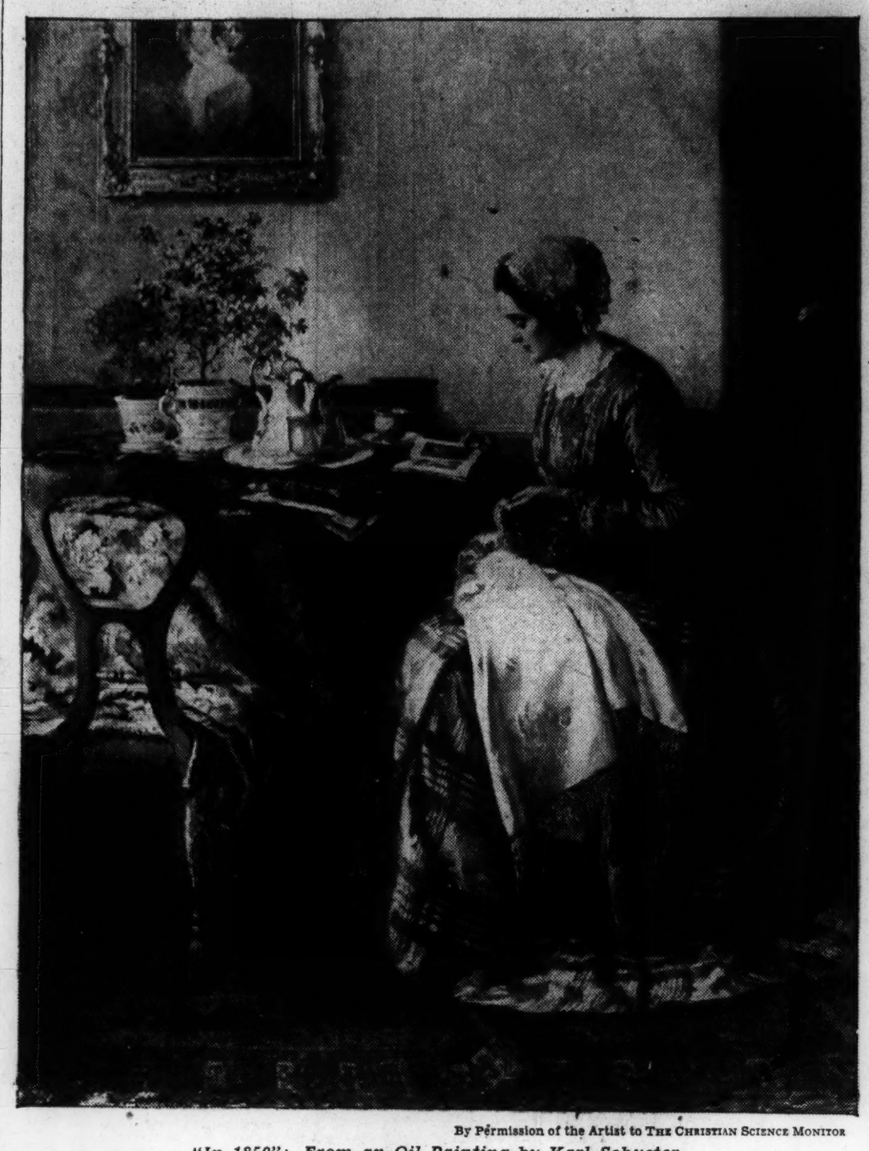
— SHAKESPEARE. "The Merchant of Venice."

Autumn Among the Isles of Shoals

Within the lovely limits of summer it is beautiful to live almost anywhere; most beautiful where the ocean meets the land; and here particularly, where all the varying splendor of the sea encompasses the place, and the ceaseless changing of the tides brings continual refreshment into the life of every day. But summer is late and slow to come; and long after the mainland has begun to bloom and smile beneath the influence of spring, the bitter northwest winds still sweep the cold, green water about these rocks, and tear its surface into long and glittering waves from morning till night, and from night till morning, through many weeks. No leaf breaks the frozen soil, and no bud swells on the shaggy bushes that clothe the slopes.

But if summer is laggard in her coming, she makes up for it by the loveliness of her lingering into autumn; for when the pride of trees and flowers is despoiled by frost on shore, the little gardens here are glowing at their brightest. . . . In the early mornings in September the mists draw away from the depths of inland valleys, and rise into the lucid western sky,—tall columns and towers of cloud, solid, compact, superb; their pure, white, shining heads uplifted into the ether, solemn, stately, and still, till some wandering breeze disturbs their perfect outline, and they melt about the heavens in scattered fragments as the day goes on.

Then there are mornings when "all in the blue unclouded weather" the coast-line comes out so distinctly that houses, trees, bits of white beach, are clearly visible, and with a glass, moving forms of carriages and cattle are distinguishable nine miles away. In the transparent air the peaks of Mounts Madison, Washington and Jefferson are seen distinctly at a distance of one hundred miles. In the early light even the green color of the trees is perceptible on the Rye shore. All through these quiet days the air is full of wandering thistle-down, the inland golden-rod waves its plumes, and close by the water's edge, in rocky clefts, its seaside sister blossoms in gorgeous color; the rose-haws redden, the iris unlocks its shining caskets, and casts its closely packed seeds about, gray berries cluster on the bayberry-bushes, the sweet life-everlasting sends out its wonderful, delicious fragrance; and the pale asters spread their flowers in many-tinted sprays. Through October and into November, the fair, mild weather lasts.—From "Among the Isles of Shoals," by CELIA THAXTER.



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"In 1850": From an Oil Painting by Karl Schuster

KARL SCHUSTER'S painting, "In 1850," is regarded as his masterpiece. The figure of the young woman and each detail in the composition, such as the dainty china, the flowering plants on the heavily patterned tablecloth, are all painted so tenderly as to suggest that the artist loved each object for its own sake. The dress is typical of what is known as the Biedermeier period, that is, the middle of the nineteenth century. The small delicate features of the sitter are set off by the lace cap covering most of the dark smooth hair. She seems to have paused for a moment from her sewing to look again at a favorite illustration in the book lying open before her.

What characterizes this canvas more than much of Schuster's other work is the evidence of academic training, a sheer love of painting, patient and infinitely careful workmanship, a true sense of composition and the right use of harmonious color effects. Though this artist's work may today seem old-fashioned, it has a romantic quality which is ever appealing.

The Hills About Wendover

From the level to which I had now attained the fields were exposed before me like a map, and I could see all that bustle of autumn field-work which had been hid from me yesterday behind the hedgerows, or shown to me only for a moment as I followed the footpath. Wendover lay well down in the midst, with mountains of foliage about it. The great plain stretched away to the northward, variegated near at hand with the quaint pattern of the fields, but growing ever more and more indistinct, until it became a mere hurly-burly of trees and bright crescents of river, and snatches of slanting road, and finally melted into the ambiguous cloudland over the horizon. The sky was an opal-grey, touched here and there with blue, and certain faint russets that looked as if they were reflections of the colour of the autumnal woods below. I could hear the ploughmen shouting to their horses, the uninterrupted carol of larks innumerable overhead, and, from a field where the shepherd was marshalling his flock, a sweet tumultuous tinkle of sheepbells. All these noises came to me very thin and distinct in the clear air. There was a wonderful sentiment of distance and atmosphere about the day and the place.

I mounted the hill yet farther by a rough staircase of chalky footholds cut in the turf. The hills about Wendover and, as far as I could see, all the hills in Buckinghamshire, wear a sort of hood of beech plantation; but in this particular case the hood had been suffered to extend itself into something more like a cloak, and hung down about the shoulders of the hill in wide folds, instead of lying flatly along the summit. The trees grew so close, and their boughs were so matted together, that the whole wood looked as dense as a bush of heather.

The prevailing color was a dull, smouldering red, touched here and there with vivid yellow. But the autumn had scarce advanced beyond the outworks; it was still almost summer in the heart of the wood; and as soon as I had scrambled through the hedge, I found myself in a dim green forest atmosphere under eave of virgin foliage. In places where the wood had itself for a background and the trees were massed together thickly, the color became intensified and almost gem-like; a perfect fire of green, that seemed none the less green for a few specks of autumn gold. None of the trees were of any considerable age or stature; but they grew well together, I have said; and as the road turned and wound among them, they fell into pleasant groupings and broke the light up pleasantly. Sometimes there would be a colonnade of slim, straight tree-stems with the light running down them as down the shafts of pillars, that looked as if it ought to lead to something, and led only to a corner of sombre and intricate jungle.—From "Essays and Reviews," by ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

Horace Walpole's Detachment

Walpole, indeed, walked through life as he did into Sir John Hawkins' withdrawing-room, "on tip-toe, as if afraid of a wet floor." . . . It would be ungrateful to blame him too severely; for it is precisely this detachment from the squalid and humdrum grind of existence, this concentration upon witty and whimsical, mundane and courtly ideas and images that makes his society so refreshing. His daisied meadows, dotted with sheep like toys and ladies like porcelain shepherdesses, offer a happy way of escape from the gloom and turmoil of Johnson's London, or Fielding's, or Hogarth's. The trees on his horizon wave gently, the brocaded figures move with ease, their distant voices, borne clearly on the lightly-stirring air, say absurd, or fatuous, or witty things, but never anything that it wearies us to hear. And that the spontaneity of the letters cannot be wholly the result of artifice is proved by the fact that portraits of personages such as Newcastle, Chatham, Wilkes and Rigby are infinitely less vivid in the Memoirs, where they were painted with care, than in the correspondence where they seem to have been sketched with haste.

The debt of the student of social history to Walpole is very great, and is too seldom acknowledged. . . . He is less courageous than Hogarth, more realistic than Lawrence. Though he does not see very far into things, he sees with astonishing clearness all that lies on the surface. And he delights in drawing what he sees, and in keeping the outline precise and the colours true.—From "Horace Walpole," by DOROTHY MARGARET STUART

Individual Indispensability

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MUCH suffering and unhappiness results from the belief of some individuals that they are unwanted. However this state of thought may have come about, it is both needless and false, and the supposedly unwanted ones may encourage themselves in the joyful assurance that Christ Jesus never gave any grounds for the supposition that any individual is unwanted. On the contrary, he gave the humble ones of earth special attention. The poor widow and her mites; the little child whom he set "in the midst of them;" the sparrows, accounted of so little value that five of them were sold for two farthings—all these the Master found worthy of notice. Moreover, he said: "Even the very hairs of your head are all numbered. Fear not therefore." Surely there could be no more exquisite symbol of unutterable tenderness and protection than that the hairs on the head of the beloved should be numbered! Yet Christ Jesus spoke no idle word when he made this statement; but to understand its significance, one must first gain the spiritual understanding of the tender relationship which exists between God and man made in His image and likeness. This understanding will remove the false belief of a selfhood apart from God which gives rise to a sense of inferiority and unwantedness, and replace it with the spiritual concept of true selfhood, which includes a sense of ability, freedom, power, and completeness.

Many individuals have been freed from the false beliefs of limitation and inability through the teachings of Christian Science; for this practical religion not only heals sickness, but can be applied to every form of discord from which mortals suffer. Based upon the Scriptures, its teachings provide rules whereby the Scriptural promises may be fulfilled in human experience. On page 91 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written: "Absorbed in material selfhood we discern and reflect but faintly the substance of Life or Mind. The denial of material selfhood aids the discernment of man's spiritual and eternal individuality, and destroys the erroneous knowledge gained from matter or through what are termed the material senses." Regarding ourselves as material persons, we unwittingly accept along with this belief many limitations. But the substance of Life or Mind, which man reflects, is not subject to limitation; for God, who is infinite Mind, fills all space, and so the substance of Mind must be ever present or universal.

The reflection of Life or Mind, which is the true selfhood of every individual, consists of the knowing of spiritual ideas and Godlike qualities, qualities which express the completeness of God. Not one of these can ever be lost, or even temporarily obscured. Goodness, beauty, holiness, justice, mercy, love, intelligence, all are numbered within infinite Mind. Man can never lose his pure spiritual sense of these divine qualities, which was bestowed upon him when he was created in God's image to reflect Him. God knows man, His spiritual idea, as intelligent, individual, pure, immortal, free.

No thinking individual would accept as true the illusions which the material senses offer about many familiar things, such as sky and sea appearing to blend into one on the horizon; parallel lines to converge at a distance; the sun to sink behind the earth every evening, or any of the numerous other deceitful appearances that could be mentioned. Then, when these same so-called senses tell us that we are unwanted, inferior, or incapable of achievements, let us deny this false testimony and refuse to accept such beliefs as having any part in true being. Let us endeavor to realize that our true selfhood can express nothing unlike the infinite Mind, whose reflection it is. Let us learn to know this Mind as Love also, tenderly caring for its children, marking every good motive and act, every noble impulse and unselfish desire; guarding, guiding, and strengthening all who turn humbly and trustfully to seek their sufficiency in God.

Suppose a vast chamber, whose walls were covered with innumerable mirrors, had one central light of great beauty and radiance. That light would be reproduced in reflection, and every mirror would be indispensable if the light were to be reflected from every angle. So God, infinite Mind, Life, and Love, must be expressed in His entire fullness and completeness. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 518 of Science and Health, "Love giveth to the least spiritual idea might, immortality, and goodness, which shine through all as the blossom shines through the bud."

Let us assure ourselves, then, that God has no unwanted children. All being embraced within infinite Mind, all have equal opportunity to draw upon Mind for spiritual ideas and qualities. As we understand these we shall find ourselves no longer unwanted, but reflecting good in ever increasing measure. And as our spiritual understanding of our true selfhood expands, we shall begin to realize our indispensability to the full and complete reflection of infinite Mind, Life, and Love.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian]

Individa neatvietojamība

(Tulkots raksts par Kristīgo Zinātni, otrā slejā angļu teksts)

DAUDZ ciešanu un nelaimju celas no dažu individu iedomām, ka viņi ir nevajadzīgi. Lai ari kā tāds domas stāvoklis būtu izcēlies, tas ir tikpat lieks, kā aplams, un tie, kas iedomājušies par nevajadzīgiem var iedrošināt sevi ar prieka pilno pārliecību, ka Kristus Jēzus nekad nav devis pamatu pieņēmumam, ka kāds individs varētu būt nevajadzīgs. Taisni otrādi, pazemīgājiem virs zemes viņš piegrieza sevišķu vārību. Nabago atraitni un viņas artavas; mazo bērnu, kuru viņš veda "pašā viņu vidu"; zvirbuļus, par tik mazvērtīgiem turētus, ka pieci bija pērkāmi par divi artavām, —visus šos Meistars atrada par ievēribas cienīgiem. Bez tam, viņš sacija: "Bet ari visi Jūsu galvas mati ir skaitīti, tāpēc nebīstaities." Droši vien nevarēja būt teicamāka simbola neizsakamam mīlīgumam un aizsardzībai, kā kad mīļajo mati uz galvas ir skaitīti! Tomēr, Kristus Jēzus neruināja veltus vārdus, kad viņš izteica šo apgalvojumu; bet lai saprastu tā nozīmi, mums vispirms jāiegūst garīga saprašana par tām mīļām attiecībām, kādas pastāv starp Dievu un cilvēku raditu Viņa attēlā un līdzībā. Šī saprašana atcels aplamo pieņēmumu par patību šķirtu no Dieva, kas audzina pazemotības un nevajadzīguma sajūtu un tās vietā liks garīgo saprašanu par patieso patību, kura ietver sevī jēdzienu par spējīgumu, neatkaribu, spēku un pilnību.

Daudzi individi ir tikuši atzvabināti no aplamiem aprobežotības un nespējīguma pieņēmumiem pateicoties Kristīgās Zinātnes mācībām; jo šī prakstiskā reliģija netikai dziedē slimības, bet var tikt lietota pie ikkura nesaskaņas veida, ņo kā mirstīgie cieš. Tāpēc ka tā pamatota uz Svētiem Rakstiem, tās mācības apgādā priekšrakstus, caur kuriem Svēto Rakstu apsolījumi varētu piepildities cilvēciskos piedzīvojumos. Kristīgās Zinātnes mācibas grāmatas "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Zinātne un Veselība ar Svēto Rakstu Atslēgu) 91. lapas pusē, Mary Baker Eddy, Kristīgās Zinātnes Atradēja un Dibinātāja, raksta: "Iestīguši materialā patibā mēs tikai vāji izprotam un atspoguļojam Dzīvības jeb Prāta substanci. Materialās patības noliegšana palīdz atzīt cilvēka garīgo un mūžīgo individualitāti un iznīcina maldīgo zināšanu, kas iegūta no matērijas, jeb caur to, ko sauc par materiāliem jutekļiem." Uzskatot sevi par materiālām personām, mēs ar šo piejēmumu nezinādami pielaižam daudzas aprobežotibas. Bet Dzīvības jeb Prāta substance, kuru cilvēks atspoguļo, nav aprobežotības priekšmets; jo Dievs, kas ir bezgalīs Prāts, piepilda visu telpu un tādejādi Prāta substancei jābūt vienmēr klātesošai un universālai.

Dzīvības jeb Prāta atspoguļojums, kas ir ikviena individa patiesā patība, pastāv garīgo ideju un Dievam līdzīgo īpašību zināšanā, to īpašību, kas izteic Dieva pilnību. Nevienu no tām nevar jebkad zaudēt, nedz pat pagaidām apslēpt. Labsirdība, skaistums, svētums, taisnība, žēlsirdība, mīlestība, intelligence, viss ir ieskaitīts bezgalgajā Prātā. Cilvēks nekad nevar zaudēt savu šķisto, garīgo jēdzienu par šim dieviškigām īpašībām, kuras tam piešķirtas, kad tas tika radīts Dieva līdzībā, lai Viņu atspoguļotu. Dievs pazist cilvēku, Viņa garīgo ideju, kā intelligentu, individualu, šķistu, nemirstīgu un brīvu.

Neviens domājošs cilvēks neatzīs par patiesām materiālo jutekļu sniegtās iluzijas par daudzām parastām lietām, kā debess un jūras savienošanos horicontā; paralellu liniju saplūšanu distancē; saules norimšanu ik vakarus aiz zemes malas, vai daudzas citas pievilošas parādības, kuras varētu minēt. Nu tad, ja šie paši tā saucāmie jutekļi saka mums, ka mēs esam nevajadzīgi, mazvērtīgi, jeb nespējīgi sasniegumiem, nolīegsim šo aplāmo liecinājumu, atteiksimies apstiprināt šos piejēmumus kā tādus, kam būtu kāda dalība patiesā esamībā. Centīsimies īstenot, ka mūsu patiesā patība nevar izteikt neko, kas nelīdzinas bezgalīgajam Prātam, kura atspoguļojums tā ir. Mācīsimies pazīt šo Prātu ari kā Mīlestību, kas rūpīgi gādā par saviem bērniem, ievēro ikkatru labu motīvu un darbu, ikkatru cēlu impulsu un nesavtīgu vēlēšanos; kas aizsargā, vada un stiprina visus kuri griežas pazemīgi un uztīcīgi meklēt savu apmierinātību iekš Dieva.

Iedomāsimies plašu telpu, kuras sienas noklātas neskaitāmiem spogulīem, un kurā ir viena centrālā gaisma, ļoti skaista un mirdzoša. Šī gaisma tiktu atveidota atspoguļojumā, un ikkatris spogulis būtu nepiecīešāms, ja gaisma būtu atspoguļojama no ikkatra telpas stūra. Tā Dievam, bezgalīgajam Prātam, Dzīvībai un Mīlestībai jābūt izteiktam visā Viņa bagātībā un pilnībā. Mrs. Eddy raksta Science and Health (Zinātnes un Veselības) 518. lp., "Mīlestība dod vismazākai garīgai idejai varu, nemirstību un labumu, kas spīd cauri visam, kā zieds spīd cauri pumpuram."

Pārliecināsim tad nu sevi, ka Dievam nav nevajadzīgu bērnu. Tā kā visi ir ietverti bezgalīgajā Prātā, visiem ir vienlīdzīga izdeviba izlietot Prātu garīgajām idejām un īpašībām. Ja mēs to sapratīsim, mēs ilgāki vairs neuzskatīsim sevi par nevajadzīgiem, bet atspoguļosim labo vienmēr pieaugošos apmēros. Un kad mūsu garīgā saprašana par mūsu patieso patību paplašināsies, mēs sāksim īstenot mūsu neatvietajamību bezgalīgā Prāta, Dzīvības un Mīlestības pilnīgam atspoguļojumam.

Old Ship

Old ship, how sleep you here?
The sullen water, black around your breast,
Goes curling like a serpent to the sea,
And in the reeds where weary wild-fowl rest
The river hums a sodden threnody.
Old ship, how sleep you here?

Your hull is black against the velvet night.
Your tall mast rises, crossed by weathered spars.
Your ghostly ropes are swinging, faintly white,
A tracery of cobwebs on the stars.
No more the winds that whip the clouds in space
Shall call you forth to ride upon the deep,
And old friends coming on your resting place
Will never break your solitary sleep.

Old ship, rest deeply here.
About your sides the sluggish water's crest
Still bears you up, and still across the sky
The winds come beating up from out the West
To bring you scents and thoughts of days gone by.
Old ship, rest deeply here!

LILLIAN BADER.

Four Shanghai Boatmen

In central China there is just one best way of getting acquainted with one's Chinese neighbors. Take a houseboat! Accordingly, Ah Chow and I made our way to Soochow Creek, which after dividing Shanghai into halves, flows almost at right angles into the Wangpoo River. By going afoot we had the very great advantage of seeing the houseboat before its *lowdah*, or chief boatman, saw us, and in that way we would be able to approach in an unconcerned, offhand manner, which, Ah Chow said, was the necessary attitude for doing houseboat business with any sort of monetary satisfaction. After several fruitless trials, we came upon a boat of alluring appearance lying beside one of the bridges. The *lowdah* of the craft, a small wiry man of grave appearance, with a moustache and goatee astonishingly like Napoleon the Third, was standing in the bow apparently wrapped in profound thought. (He told Ah Chow later that he had seen us coming half a mile away!) We therefore had no difficulty whatever in rousing him from his brown study —with the result that the boat (together with the services of four boatmen who were to furnish their own meals) was engaged for one month. And the price—including a tip, or cumshaw, for all—was forty dollars! So, on the sixth morning—with two frying pans, one seaman's chest, one bedding roll, forty-four bundles of firewood and certain bags of provisions purchased by Ah Chow—we pulled in the gangplank, hove up the anchor and on the crest of the incoming tide, floated away up Soochow Creek for parts unknown. . . .

Napoleon (no other name suited the houseboat's *lowdah* so well) and his two sons, one large and one small, stood in the bow armed with long bamboo poles to prevent any possible intrusion of bridge-wall or passing river craft. Feeling a slight though regular undulation of the boat—as though it were being propelled by an oar in the stern—I looked around the end of the cabin toward the rear deck to see who the fourth boatman might be. At the long oar in the back stood two women! Trousered, it is true, but indisputably women! "Boatmen" was evidently a generic term in Napoleon's vocabulary! Later in the day I ventured a mild protest to Ah Chow on this peculiar *Erscheinung*; not that I objected particularly, but—

"Old man have got wife, have got daughter," explained Ah Chow. "Everybody live houseboat. What can do?"

"But the old man said, 'Four boatmen,' didn't he?" With wrinkled brow, Ah Chow began to count on uplifted fingers. "Old man, he one boatman; big son, he one boatman; litty son, he one boatman." He hesitated, and his eye roved, troubled, to mine.

"Yes," I encouraged, hiding some amusement which "litty son" had produced, "that makes three boatmen."

"Old man say," continued Ah Chow, resolutely, "two lady, she make one boatman."—From "Beyond Shanghai," by HAROLD SPEAKMAN.

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SLOW PROGRESS FOR NAVY TEAM

Pointing Toward West Point Game—Graduation Vacates Places

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 21—The football team of the United States Naval Academy, always notoriously slow in development, due to the multifarious duties of the Midshipmen, is slower than ever this year, due to reasons well understood.

The chief of these is the definite scheduling of a game with the Cadets of the other service school—United States Military Academy. This is set for Dec. 3, at Franklin Field, Philadelphia. As Lieut.-Com. J. L. Hall Jr., graduate manager, said, "Navy needs only a victory over Army for a successful season." So all the other games, though scheduled prior to the service game, are regarded at Annapolis largely as practice and preparation for the big game. Even such opponents as University of Pennsylvania and Notre Dame are dwarfed by the successful negotiations for the Army game.

Under these circumstances, the loss of two games out of the three already played assumes its proper place, as a definite plan of action by E. E. Miller, the head coach, to keep the squad below its form for the earlier part of the season, so that it will be at its peak about Thanksgiving Day.

Another reason for the slow development is the necessity of filling many places left open by the graduation of 15 of the lettermen on last year's team, out of the total of 25. Of the 10 survivors, there are only two linemen, a pair of substitute ends, and one first-string back.

Three Veterans Stand Out

Of the veterans, Capt. J. R. Reedy '33, at left guard; W. R. Kane '33, at right tackle, and J. H. Campbell '33, at fullback, are the oustanding players of importance, from the present graduating class. G. P. Chung-Hoon '34, B. F. Walkup '34, the first-string halfbacks, and L. R. Becht '34, at quarterback, also earned their letters in previous years, though Walkup was relegated to the substitutes last season. Though the squad is lacking in stars, the wealth of reserves from the B squad and the Plebes of last year, gives promise of the strongest sort of a team when it is better welded together for the later season games.

In the backfield, J. B. Denny '33, last year substitute, has had to give way in favor of Becht, for the quarterback position, but may get into the play later in the season. Leslie M. Slack '34 and Holman Lee Jr. '35 are next in order, with Richard L. Kibbe '33 and Robert E. McC. Ward '35 in reserve.

At fullback Campbell, almost a regular last year, though not the starting player in the more important games, is gradually rounding into form, with Leo H. Erck '33 one of the stars of the Army game, next in order. J. J. Waybright '34, a substitute last year, is also available, as well as R. F. Sellars '34.

Veterans Have Right of Way

While the veterans have the right of way in the halfback positions, a pair of newcomers, William C. Clark '35 and Fred Borries Jr. '35, are fitting well into the scheme of Coach Miller, and may prove of great value as they develop. Chung-Hoon is lead-off man at left half, with a substitute last year, Walter H. Baumberger, and Clark next in order, as used this season. On the other wing, Walkup is starting back, with another experienced player, Nelson T. Samuels '33, and Borries to fill the relief positions. In addition to the above, the veteran, Thomas A. Jones '33, and another newcomer, Kenneth H. McKee '35, are available.

To replace M. H. Tuttle, last year's center and captain, Miller has brought forward a number of 1931 substitutes, without varsity training, but so far none of them has begun to fill Tuttle's place. Robert P. Harbold Jr. '34 is now leading, with William L. Dawson '33 relief man. But here a pair of third-class men, Slade D. Cutter '35 and Kenneth G. Schacht '35, are coming fast, with James C. Bentley '34 also available. Harbold is the biggest man on the squad, but is still slower than the new roving play for center requires.

Captain Reedy at left guard is having hard work to hold on to his position, as another first-class player, Francis H. Brownrigg '33, has shown a style of guard play which may give him the preference in case of the slightest slackening off by Reedy. Leonard J. Baird '35 is the third man on the list in this position. One of the few third-class men to reach the varsity this year, Richard H. Burns '35, is on the right, having displaced Harold E. Rublie '33, who is now relief man. Others listed in the squad for the guard position are Robert K. Johnston '34 and Marshall R. Leeper '33.

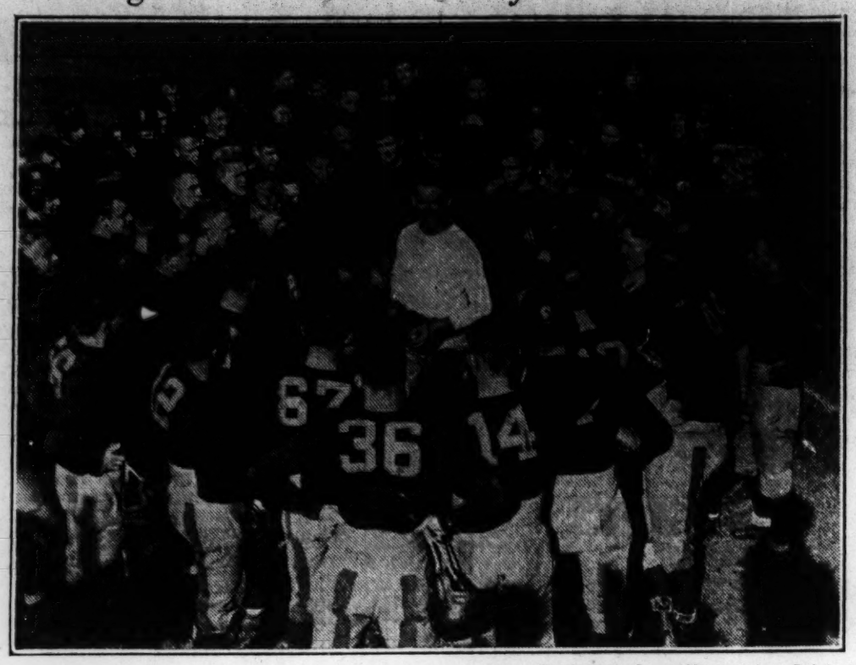
Brooks Moved to Tackle

William B. Brooks '34, whose nickname of "Slim" best describes him, was a candidate for center last year, but his height and reach, under the new rules, make him ideal for tackle, and he is now installed at left tackle, while one of the veterans, Kane, is on the right. Lawrence F. Heileman '33 is chief among a wealth of substitutes, while Charles H. Clark '34 and James A. Bentley '35 have also seen service. In addition to these there are Thomas H. Moorer '33, James S. Shilson '34, and two new recruits, James H. Mini '35 and George S. Lambert '35.

But it is on the end that the real problem of selection for the more important games is arising, and before the end of the season it is likely that almost all of the nine survivors of the 12 original candidates will have a try for the positions. Hugh Q. Murray '34 is now on left, with Ralph M. Pray '33 on the other wing. As first relief man to Murray, James D. Fulp Jr. '34 has been officiating so well as to threaten to take his place, while a third-class man, Robert E. Dornin '35 is substituting on the right wing. William G. Cameron '33 and John B. McNaughton '34 have also seen service, with William V. Pratt 2d '33, Lewis C. Coxe '34 and Ericsson Reed '35 also listed. C. B. Jones '33, M. A. Tyler '33 and D. C. Miller '34 have now dropped off the squad.

With the completion of its first three games, all staged at the academy, the Midshipmen will now begin the travels which will lead up to the final visit to Philadelphia, Saturday, the annual visit to Princeton will be paid, followed by another to Philadelphia to oppose the University of Pennsylvania. The last home game will bring Columbia to Annapolis on Nov. 5, and a visit to Baltimore, to meet the University of Maryland a week later, will be succeeded by the longest trip of the season, to meet Notre Dame at Cleveland, on Nov. 19. Then will come two weeks of intensive practice for the service game at Franklin Field.

Teaching the Middies How to Play Great Gridiron Game



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR - Acme-P. & A.

Head Coach E. E. Miller and Candidates for the United States Naval Academy Football Team.

VEECK FAVORS A CHANGE IN PLAN

CHICAGO, Oct. 21 (AP)—After looking over the financial report of the Chicago Cubs' end of the World Series, William L. Veeck, president of the club, favors a change in the system of disposing of series tickets.

The plan of selling seats for three games, he says, kept numbers of customers away, and he favors disposing of them for a single game, if the trade wants it that way. Singles were sold for the second game at New York and the second contest at Chicago, but this was too late to help much.

"I am in favor of opening boxes in the ball parks and down town," he said, "and selling World Series tickets just as we do those for regular season games. If a patron wants to buy for three games, all right, sell him. If he wants a ticket for any single game, supply him with it."

The temporary bleachers built over streets adjacent to Wrigley Field for the series failed to turn up a profit. They were filled two days, bringing in about $20,000, which, however, did not meet the cost of construction, insurance and ushering.

NATIONAL PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE STANDING

	Games			Points		
	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Ag.	P.C.
Green B. Pack.	4	1	0	45	17	1.000
Portsmouth ...	2	2	1	44	35	.667
Brooklyn	2	0	2	39	27	.500
Chi. Cardinals.	1	2	1	23	22	.500
Stapleton	1	2	2	20	33	.333
Boston	1	0	2	14	29	.333
New York	1	0	3	26	46	.250
Chicago Bears.	0	1	1	0	2	.000

RESULT OCT. 20

Portsmouth 13, Stapleton 6.

PORTSMOUTH SPARTANS WIN

STAPLETON, N. Y., Oct. 21 (AP)—Long runs by Dutch Clark and Cavosie gave the Portsmouth Spartans a 13-to-6 victory over Stapleton in a National Professional Football League game here last night. Clark ran 74 yards to a score in the second period and Cavosie dashed 40 yards after intercepting a pass in the fourth quarter. Clark added the extra point with a drop-kick after the first touchdown. Ken Strong scored for Stapleton in the second quarter on a short dash around end.

TORONTO CLUB MAKES ASSIGNMENT

TORONTO, Oct. 21 (AP)—The Toronto Baseball & Athletic Company, operator of the Maple Leafs of the International Baseball League, yesterday made an authorized assignment of assets to F. G. Cook, referee in bankruptcy. There have been rumors for some time that such action was contemplated. The club lists assets of $599,053, consisting mostly of real estate, and liabilities of $150,160. The International League is listed as one of the creditors, for $9398. Among the listed assets are the following amounts owed by clubs in other leagues: Dallas, $930; Fitchburg, $300; Hartford, $28; Providence, $500; Raleigh, $67; Scranton, $16, and Springfield, $80. The Maple Leafs played to the smallest crowds in the International League last year, and were reported to have no ready cash with which to meet bills. Their park is posted for nonpayment of taxes.

N. E. GOLF TO MANCHESTER, N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINCHESTER, Mass., Oct. 21—For the first time in six years New Hampshire will play host to golfers seeking the New England Golf Association championship at the Manchester Country Club July 31-Aug. 3, 1933, it was decided at the annual meeting of the association at the Winchester Country Club yesterday. Oscar M. Flather of Nashua, N. H., was reëlected to the office of president of the association for the fifth term. Malcolm Farmer of New Haven, Conn., was elected vice-president and Boardman Randall of Portsmouth, N. H., second vice-president. Raynor M. Gardiner of South Charles River Village, Mass., was reëlected secretary-treasurer.

NO RACE IN 1933

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21 (AP)—No Canadian sailing series will be held next year by the Barnegat Bay (N. J.) Yacht Racing Association, it has been decided by the organization. Upon motion of Commodore Edward Crabbe of the Toms River (N. J.) Yacht Club, the association, in annual meeting here last night, voted to omit the challenge for a 1933 sloop series with the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club of Montreal. A number of delegates in seconding the motion stressed the desirability of holding the series in odd years only, while others emphasized the importance of economy.

U. S. RETAINS DEWAR CUP

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21—The National Rifle Association has made known that the Lord Dewar Cup will remain in the United States for another year. This is the sixteenth year the matches have been held since being inaugurated in 1909. The United States shooters, who fired at Camp Perry, Ohio, scored 7872 points out of a possible 8000. The British team, which did its shooting in England, scored 7838. The British shooters have captured the trophy three times, the last time in 1926, while there was no competition for five years.

FOULKE WINS FALL TENNIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 21—William G. Foulke 2d of White Marsh, Penna., junior and captain of the Princeton tennis team, won the annual fall tournament at the university yesterday by defeating William T. Tilden 3d of Philadelphia, nephew of Big Bill Tilden, 6—2, 6—4, 6—3, 6—4. Young Tilden displayed brilliance in winning the first set against his more experienced opponent.

Undefeated Teams Defend Laurels

Since it is not always the survival of the fittest in football, it might be well for the undefeated championship-aspiring teams to look to their laurels tomorrow. There is only one of the outstanding clashes bringing the undefeated together for this week-end; but there are several affairs in which hopes may be crushed. Almost all of the important eastern conflicts tomorrow have more than a fair share of the customary interesting sidelights.

Almost certain elimination from the list of the mighty undefeated luminaries will result from the New York University-Colgate battle at New York. Neither has been scored upon and each has disposed of at least one opponent of better than average strength, Colgate subduing Lafayette, 35 to 0, and the Violet smearing Georgetown, 39 to 0. Something is bound to happen and the title bubble of one or the other is almost sure to burst. N. Y. U. won last year, 13 to 0.

Attractive Games

Although sell-out prospects are none too good it seems as if every real football fan who is financially and at all conveniently able will view one or the other of the Harvard-Dartmouth, Yale-Army classics. The Crimson is the only undefeated eleven of the four, but special features apart from that surround the other three.

The Green is struggling to regain its fame of a few years back. It has not found its power as yet and its offense is floundering; but it is expected to flare at the Crimson tomorrow. Harvard has progressed serenely and smoothly through three early season games without opposition enough to help Eddie Casey tell his charges how much more schooling they need. The opposition may come tomorrow, for if the Big Green does hit full stride and bend that burly Crimson line, besides tossing the flitting Harvard backs earthward forcibly enough, the real metal of that Casey eleven will be brought out. Remember, Harvard's most known defensive weakness has been against the forward pass.

Yale May Get Going

After all the pre-season columns written about that Yale power, it just does seem as if some of these autumn afternoons the Eli is going to set itself and charge some highly rated football team all around the Yale Bowl. It may not come tomorrow against the Cadets, for that team proved its ruggedness against the Pittsburgh Panthers last week, but that battle could not help telling on the Cadets. It is hard to explain a Yale team that has been tied twice, defeated once and has scored only nine points in three games.

A whole paragraph and more could be devoted to the Princeton-Navy game alone, with the Tigers brilliant in grasping a new system, even though not yet a victor in major circles, and the slowly progressing Navy team, with only the distant Army game its real objective. The Navy won last year, 15 to 0; but tomorrow is another day and another game. Fordham, undefeated and second high-scoring eleven of the East, should get a good workout from Michigan State, but hardly more than it can handle. Pennsylvania, after its creditable showing in defeating Dartmouth last week, eases off, or should do so, against Lehigh.

Pittsburgh Fortified

Pittsburgh, greatly fortified and much wiser after its thrilling contest with Army last week, won by the Panthers, 18 to 13, should handle its Ohio State opponent without too much difficulty. Columbia is not expecting the opposition of recent years from Williams, while Syracuse, smarting under defeat from Southern Methodist, is eagerly invading Penn State territory. Penn State cannot be so strong, for its overwhelming defeat received from Harvard last week must have taken its toll.

New England college elevens have exceptionally interesting schedules. Brown, conqueror of Yale, meets Tufts, conqueror of Bates, the team that "made" the headlines by holding Yale scoreless in its opening game of the season. Boston College, undefeated, travels westward for a game with Marquette, hoping to retaliate for defeat, 7 to 0, last year. Boston University travels southward to battle Geneva, Colby and Bowdoin and Maine and Bates meet in Pine Tree state championship battles, while Holy Cross prepares for bigger games later with Rutgers invading. Other interesting meetings find Wesleyan and Amherst clashing and New Hampshire facing Vermont.

MIDSHIPMEN FACE A HARD SCHEDULE

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 21 (AP)—One of the most extensive rowing schedules which the Navy has attempted in recent years has been prepared by Commander John L. Hall Jr., graduate manager of athletics at the United States Naval Academy. The schedule follows:

April 15—Princeton varsity and probably the junior varsity; 22—M. I. T. varsity, junior varsity, 150-pound and freshman crews; 29—Columbia varsity, at New York. May 6—Cornell varsity; 13—Syracuse varsity, jayvee and freshman crews; 27—Harvard and Penn varsities, at Cambridge. In annual race starting this year to be known as the Adams Cup race.

On May 27, the Navy 150-pound crew will go to Philadelphia to participate in the American Henley races. Later the Middy varsity crew will enter in the Poughkeepsie intercollegiate championships.

MARYLEBONE TEAM IN PRACTICE MATCH

PERTH, Australia, Oct. 21 (AP)—The Marylebone Cricket Club, here to play a test match series with Australia for the historic "Ashes," opened its practice campaign against a West Australian team today and scored 334 runs for 8 wickets declared in its first innings. D. R. Jardine, M. C. C. captain, won the toss, an auspicious opening, and put his team in to bat.

The visitors were not especially impressive at the wickets, 166 of their runs being scored by the Nawab of Pataudi, who was fortunate to escape from four chances he offered the West Australians to get him out. His effort included 15 fours and one boundary six in four hours and 12 minutes. The first test match is to be played at Sydney Nov. 24.

SPORT POLICY AT LAFAYETTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTON, Penna., Oct. 21—The change in athletic policy at Lafayette College announced on Wednesday by the trustee athletic council was merely a recommendation and will not be acted upon before January. The proposal, coming from the graduate manager's office, recommended the appointment of varsity and freshman captains before each game in the various sports by the respective coaches. This announcement created such a stir on the campus that Dr. William M. Lewis, president of the college, announced to the students in the chapel yesterday that "the policy of the administration is to place more rather than less responsibility for the conduct of athletics in the hands of students, under the theory that if extra-curricular activities are of value in the college program it is because they offer an opportunity for training, initiative and leadership."

TORONTO HAS POINT MARGIN

Leads McGill, Montreal, R. M. C. and Queen's in Tennis Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Oct. 21—University of Toronto secured a point lead over McGill University in the first day's play in the annual intercollegiate tennis championships on Thursday, scoring 8 victories to 7 for its closest rival, while last year's champion, University of Montreal, was third with three points. Royal Military College won one match, while Queen's University, the only other university represented, failed to win one match out of six.

Altogether there were 14 singles matches which brought two players out into the semifinals with four remaining in the third round. Of the six surviving in the singles three are from Toronto, two from McGill and one from Montreal, while both Toronto doubles combinations won their matches and are left with one from each of McGill and Montreal.

Some sparkling tennis was displayed during the day at the Toronto Tennis Club and in addition to a number of three-set matches there was one upset when Herman, the No. 2 Toronto player, defeated Wilson of McGill, the Quebec intermediate champion and No. 1 seeded player. Herman won the first set 8—6, but Wilson drew up even by winning the second with a similar score. The local player was the stronger in the third, winning 6—2.

The feature match in the doubles was that in which Marier and Nadon of Montreal defeated last year's winners, Watt and Wilson of McGill, in three sets. The summary:

CANADIAN INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

SINGLES—First Round

Leclerc, Toronto, defeated McMartin, McGill, 6—1, 6—0.
Paradis, Montreal, defeated Muir, Queen's, 6—3, 1—6, 6—2.
Murray, McGill, defeated Low, Queen's, 6—2, 6—2.
Chubb, R. M. C., defeated Nadon, Montreal, 6—4, 3—6, 13—11.

Second Round

Watt, McGill, defeated Foster, R. M. C., 6—1, 6—1.
Leibel, Toronto, defeated Robertson, R. M. C., 6—0, 6—4.
Marier, Montreal, defeated Rollands, Queen's, 6—0, 6—3.
Leclere defeated Paradis, 6—3, 6—1.
Murray defeated Chubb, 6—2, 6—3.
Carruth, Toronto, defeated Connelly, Queen's, 6—2, 6—2.
Wilson, McGill, defeated Watts-Ford, R. M. C., 6—3, 6—4.
Herman, Toronto, defeated Pothier, Montreal, 6—2, 6—2.

Third Round

Watt defeated Leibel, 2—6, 6—4, 6—2.
Herman defeated Wilson, 8—6, 6—8, 6—2.

DOUBLES—First Round

Watt and Wilson, McGill, defeated Rollands and Law, Queen's, 6—4, 6—1.

Second Round

Zinkann and Herman, Toronto, defeated Robertson and Wattsford, R. M. C., 6—3, 6—3.
Marier and Nadon, Montreal, defeated Watt and Wilson, McGill, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4.
Leclere and Carruth, Toronto, defeated Chubb and Foster, R. M. C., 6—0, 6—1.
Murray and Farmer, McGill, defeated Connelly and Muir, Queen's, 6—1, 6—0.

RACE TO HALIFAX PROPOSED

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 21 (AP)—An ocean yacht race from Montauk Point, L. I., to Halifax in 1933 is the subject of correspondence between the Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron and the Cruising Club of America, N. E. MacKay, commodore of the squadron, says. The Cruising Club holds a race to Bermuda in alternate years. None is on the books for next year, and the squadron would like to play host. In the old days races were sailed between Marblehead, Mass., and this port.

ABBOTT AFTER REDS' POSITION

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 21 (AP)—Spencer Abbott, manager of the Hollywood club of the Pacific Coast League, has applied for the position of manager of the Cincinnati Reds of the National League. Although under contract to Hollywood for another year, it is understood Abbott is at liberty to take any better position that is open to him.

BY-PLAYS

THE PRICE OF FOOTBALL TICKETS

IT WAS only natural to expect that there would be a falling off in the attendance at college football games this fall, just as there has been a decline in all lines of activities where an admission fee is charged; but that the falling off would be as large as has been the case was not generally looked for. Reports which have come over the Associated Press wires show that this falling off has been all the way from 10 to even 50 per cent from last year's figures. Reductions in the prices of tickets which were made by many of the colleges before the current season opened have, no doubt, helped the situation some, but they do not seem to have met it satisfactorily.

There is now little chance of any more material reductions being announced this fall; but should the big games fail to draw better proportionately than have those played to date, there is no question but that the scale of prices will have to reduced further next fall. Perhaps this would be a good time for the college athletic authorities to give serious consideration to the question of dividing the seats for all games into sections, with one price for seats in one section and another for those in another section. By adopting such a policy the colleges might be able to fill their stadia without any serious losses in revenue. Even in these times it would probably be possible for the big games to sell the seats inside of the 25-yard lines for, say, $5 each, with a reduction of about $1 a seat for those between the 25-yard and goal lines and another reduction for those back of the goal lines. This would seem to be a better plan than charging a reduced but equal price for every seat in the field.

A FEATHER IN WILCEY MOORE'S CAP

When speaking of heroes in the 1932 World Series, do not forget to mention that ever-smiling sinker-ball pitcher of the New York Yankees—Wilcey W. Moore. As a pitcher, the Hollis (Okla.) veteran is one of the best relief workers in baseball today, but as a batter he is probably the weakest. Official records reveal that during his short major-league career he has made on an average of three safe hits a season. Yet, after the smoke of World Series battle had cleared away in the early days of October, Moore was noticed to be the only pitcher on either the Yankees or Cubs who made a hit. That was a single in the third inning of the fourth and final game at Chicago. The hit meant practically nothing in the New York victory, but to the smiling Oklahoman it was as good as a home run. One safety in three trips to the plate for a grand average of .333—that's Moore's 1932 World Series batting record, and a noteworthy one at that.

AFTER-POINT STILL DECIDING VICTORIES

That extra point after the touchdown continues to be a very important detail, setting the margin between victory and defeat in many big football games. And it is hard to score by the kicking method, with the goal posts no longer on the goal line, but back on the end zone line. Many kicks are missed, and some teams are passing or rushing the point. Purdue University's regular quarterback, Paul Pardonner '34, is setting a formidable pace for after-point kickers. He bisected the uprights with four drop kicks in three games played, averaging 1.000. Last year he scored 11 of 12 attempts. Adding his latest four gives Pardonner a string of 15 out of 16 boots tried. His drop kick against Wisconsin last Saturday turned a tie into victory.

COACH BIERMAN FINDS BLOCKING QUARTERBACK

Minnesota's regular quarterback, Gerald J. Griffin '33, did not distinguish himself as a freshman, failed to win a letter as a sophomore, but got into a few games as a substitute and earned a letter as a junior. The new coach, B. W. Bierman, in search of a quarterback who can and will block, found that Griffin was most brilliant and reliable at this function. Besides blocking, Griffin appears to have handled the team's strategy to the satisfaction of everybody concerned.

Europe Painted in Fascist Colors

* * *

Map Maker, However, Used Poetic License; Racism, Too, Has Long Way to Travel

* * *

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special European Correspondence

Is Fascism—or Racism—whether of the Mussolini or the Hitler type, becoming an international force? In France there is a popular saying that such and such doctrines are not "articles of exportation"; and when Fascism began in Italy it was regarded as an article for home consumption only. But in various forms something which professes to take Fascism for model is now to be found in many countries.

A map has just been published showing an immense part of Europe in Fascist colors. That it is misleading may be judged by the fact that Great Britain is depicted as Fascist, on the altogether inadequate ground that Sir Oswald Mosley has founded a party which claims to be the British brand of Fascism. It is scarcely necessary to point out that at the last election the party was utterly routed, and without expressing any opinion as to its future, it is surely the grossest exaggeration to represent Great Britain as in any sense Fascist.

Italy is, of course, completely Fascist—that is to say, no opinions which are in opposition to Fascism are tolerated in the country. It would be not unfair to regard Germany as largely, if not predominantly, Hitlerite; for although the elections did not show anything like an absolute majority, they showed a relative majority for Hitlerism. Nor are those who suggest that Hitlerism has now reached its peak necessarily right. They have said so before and have been proved to be wrong. At the present time, a kind of military dictatorship, based upon no parliamentary representation, is the only solid obstacle to the triumph of Hitlerism.

For the rest, however, the mere existence of small parties or movements which have adopted some of the ideas and methods either of Fascism or of Racism is scarcely enough to justify the painting of the map in Fascist colors. In Austria, it is true, such a party is gaining seats. In Danzig there are National-Socialist deputies and Hitlerism is active.

It is also true that in Hungary the Nationalists are in relation with the Fascists, and call on all Hungarians to "awaken." But in general the countries included in this survey show few signs of being seriously influenced by Racism.

In Finland, for example, though it may be claimed that there is now a National-Socialist Party, it is, to say the least, premature to attribute to it any substantial strength. In Belgium there are the mere beginnings of an ultra-Nationalist Flemish Party. In Bulgaria there is a group which entertains relations with the Fascists and in Denmark we are informed that a National-Socialist Party has come into being. But so far these facts are comparatively insignificant.

So it is with the other countries which are alleged to be tarred with the Racist brush. In Latvia and in Lithuania, in Sweden and in Norway, those who have displayed sympathy with the tenets of Herr Hitler or of Signor Mussolini possess no great organization. Other names in the list are surprising. Holland is apparently put in because a group of Racists visited Munich; and Roumania is added because a delegate of Hitler was received in a congress. Even Switzerland is mentioned, presumably because measures have been taken against National-Socialists and German Racists expelled; and the only justification for referring to Czechoslovakia is that a Fascist group has been dissolved.

It will thus be seen that it is altogether inaccurate to suggest that Europe is being indoctrinated with Fascism or Racism. Doubtless the idea appeals to a small minority everywhere, and in France itself, which is radically opposed to doctrines which depend on authority, feeble efforts have been made to establish a Fascist party. To go further is to misrepresent the situation. Almost any idea in these days will have some international appeal, but apart from the fact that it will be interpreted differently in every country, there is no evidence whatever that Fascism is taking universal roots.

American Schools Held Aid to Hawaii

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii, Oct. 21—The schools of New York and New England have greatly influenced the shaping of the present school system of Hawaii, according to a recently completed study of Hawaiian educational legislation made by Mr. George A. Odgers at the University of Hawaii.

Practically all of the ministers of Kamehameha III, whose Government enacted the laws setting up the Hawaiian school system in 1846, were educated in New York or New England. In planning the organization of the Hawaiian educational system, they drew on their memories of the schools they had attended.

William L. Lee, who was educated at Norwich and Harvard Universities, was chief justice and later chancellor of the kingdom. John Ricord, who was educated for the legal profession in New York, and who served as secretary of state for the Republic of Texas, was attorney-general of the kingdom. William Richards, a graduate of Williams College and Andover Theological Seminary, held the position of minister of public instruction. Gerrit P. Judd, a graduate of the medical college of Fairfield in New York State, served as premier and minister of the interior.

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CANADIAN AUSTRALASIAN LINE

New Photo-Electric Eye Speeds Work of Making Color Plates

Time of 36 Hours Cut to 30 Minutes by Device Which Can Separate Three Colors at Fraction of Cost of Ordinary Process

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 20—The "mechanical man" has taken over a new function in the engraving industry. A photo-electric eye has been developed which scans a colored picture, makes its own color separation and turns out plates for three-color half-tones within half an hour—and all at a fraction of the cost of the ordinary process.

At what was said to be the first public demonstration of automatic rapid photo-electric engraving of a colored subject here last night, Mr. Walter Howey, director of International News Photos, told the science forum of the New York Electric Society that cuts made by the process were actually completed "in less time than it took the copy-reader to write the corresponding captions or the compositor to set the lines." Complete three-color plates can be produced within half an hour, instead of the 36 hours heretofore required, Mr. Howey said.

The demonstration was made during a symposium on the various uses which the electric eye is finding in the printing and engraving arts and associated industries. Other speakers were Mr. John B. Bassett, district engineer for the General Electric Company, who described the use of the photo-cell for mechanical control in printing and paper-making plants; Mr. Anthony Lamb, who demonstrated the use of his Weston photronic cell as applied to various needs in the printing and publishing business; Prof. H. H. Sheldon, of New York University, who exhibited a colorscope he has invented which matches colors electrically, and Mr. Elmore B. Lyford, engineer for the American Photoelectric Corporation, who exhibited a photo-electric colorimeter for liquids and a reflection meter for opaque materials, which are both used to compare and measure color differences between similar colored materials.

In the process for photo-electric engraving of a colored subject which Mr. Howey demonstrated, the photograph to be reproduced was mounted on a revolving cylinder like a phonograph, which passed it in front of an electric eye, formed by a brilliantly concentrated spot of panchromatic light thrown from two pre-focused lamps. A lead screw, similar to the leading screw of an engine lathe or of a dictating phonograph, caused the bright spot, or eye, to cover every portion of the painting in a helical scanning.

As the machine was started, the photo cell analyzed the color components of the painting and sorted out all of the yellow tones that appeared either as pure yellow, yellow and red or yellow and blue. These yellow tones it engraved in their true proportions and sequences upon a printing plate mounted upon the cylinder. After the yellow plate was engraved the photo cell control was sent over the painting again to sort out all of the blue tones in a similar manner and engrave them upon a second printing plate in their sequential and synchronous order. The third scanning by the electric eye selected and engraved the red tones. This proceeded at the rate of 10 square inches a minute.

The faint electrical impulses sent out by the electric eye, averaging a ten-millionth of a watt, were amplified up to a third of a horsepower to operate an engraving tool which cut into a metal plate, areas of light and dark, corresponding to the light and dark elements of the picture.

BIG LINERS RENEW VISITS TO TASMANIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tasmania — After several years of persistent effort, Tasmania has scored a point against the Australian Commonwealth Navigation Act, which had refused overseas British steamers the right to carry passengers to and from Tasmania.

The Lyons Government has now reversed this policy and the Eastern and Australian Line of steamers has begun a monthly service from Melbourne to Hobart en route to the East via Sydney.

BRITISH RAILWAYS CUT WAGES BILL

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—British Railways have reduced their wages bill by £8,700,000 in the last year, it is reported in a White Paper issued here by the Ministry of Transport.

Since 1925 there has been a reduction of 104,091 in the staffs employed. Individual wages have been lowered by about 4s. a week, or a little more than 5 per cent.

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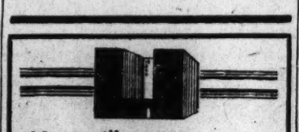

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CHICAGO

PRICES DROP ABRUPTLY IN STOCK MARKET

Substantial Declines in Leading Issues—Close Is Heavy

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—The stock market dipped sharply in the earlier hours of trading today, but steadied and turned extremely dull during the afternoon.

Losses of 2 to more than 5 points in several of the leaders were reduced by from fractions to a point.

Issues off 2 to 4 points in the late trading included United States Steel American Can, Westinghouse Electric, New York Central, Allied Chemical, American Telephone, Corn Products and others.

The late tone was heavy. Transactions aggregated 1,300,000 shares.

The market was still largely a professional trading affair. Brokers reported considerable bearish activity. While steel quarters were inclined to look upon the $3 cut in steel rail prices as a constructive move, it was apparently used as bearish ammunition in the market. Bearishly inclined traders also mentioned the remarks of Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, who in an address in London last night said frankly that he could not clearly see a way to economic recovery.

The rapid sequence of developments in the steel industry, starting with the Wednesday conferences of steel and railroad men and followed yesterday by a $3-a-ton cut in prices of rails, gripped the attention of Wall Street. With steel rails now posted at $40 a ton, the first change in the former $43 rate in a decade, steel men expressed considerable hope that deferred railroad orders would soon appear. In some investment quarters the question was raised as to whether the steel companies could make much profit at the $40 rate, but against this skepticism stood the fact that ingot costs of the steel mills have dropped substantially in recent years.

Oil Situation

Increases of one cent a gallon in gasoline prices in the eastern states again attracted attention to the oil situation. Inasmuch as Standards of New Jersey and Indiana had refused to follow other companies in boosting crude prices 12 cents a barrel in the mid-continent fields, it was felt in some quarters that the firmer gasoline prices might pave the way for general acceptance of the increased crude schedules, although quarters close to Standard said the higher gasoline prices had no connection with the crude price situation.

The morning slump in the market took many quarters in Wall Street by surprise, inasmuch as the recent action of the general list in resisting the downward tendency in some specialties had been accepted as a sign of underlying strength. Optimistically inclined brokers, however, had been recommending buying only on reactions.

Bonds Somewhat Lower

Bond prices drifted sluggishly to lower levels today with the semi-speculative loans, as usual, pointing the way downward.

Outside of the slash in rates for steel rails, which had been expected in many quarters, there was little in the news that might have affected senior securities. Business improvement continued slightly better than seasonal and indications were that "the "flattening out" of trade would not be too pronounced.

The weekly Federal Reserve report was received quite cheerfully. Betterment in the banking position was emphasized by the increase in reserves of some $80,000,000 and gold holdings of the system advanced to a point where they are now around $318,000,000 above the low point of last June. Reporting banks in New York City also showed a gain of $83,000,000 in total loans and investments.

At the same time, most listed United States Government bonds displayed an easy tendency, the Treasury issues being rather active in moderate reactions.

Among railway loans, Nickel Plate 6s advanced smartly at one time, but relaxed when bonds of other roads started to sag. Weakness was shown by Erie 5s, Chicago & North Western 4¾s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Great Northern 5s and Baltimore & Ohio 4½s.

Most of the higher grade utilities and industrials eased with the lower-priced groups, although there was no great pressure exerted on these categories.

The foreign department generally was soft. Australian and British bonds reacted along with some of the Germans, Italians, Austrians and French.

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 12:05 p. m.)

Sales		High	Low	Last	Oct. 21	Oct. 20
50	Am & Cont	5	4½	4½	5	
867	Am T & T	105⅜	101	101	105⅞	
100	Andes Pet	10	10	10	10	
600	Arcadian	1⅞	1½	1⅞	1½	
25	Avia Sec	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜		
15	Big Sanf	11	11	11	11	
170	Bos El	66	66	66	66	
115	Bos & Alb	99	99	99		
20	B&M pr pf	25	25	25		
5	Brown pf	5½	5½	5½	6½	
100	Cop Range	2¾	2½	2½		
100	East SS	5	5	5	5½	
130	E G&Fuel	7⅜	7	7	7	
35	E G&F pf	54	52¼	52¼	52	
40	E G&F prpf	63	62⅞	62⅞	64	
50	Edison Elec	179	178	179	180	
167	First Nat S	49½	48⅞	48⅞	50⅞	
135	Gen Elec Sp	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜		
46	Georgian pf	2	2	2		
10	Hygrade	14¾	14¾	14¾		
220	Mohawk	12½	12¼	12½		
85	Nash	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	13¾	
20	NE Pub pf	2	2	2		
28	NE Tel	96	95	95	97	
10	NE Gas El A	40	40	40		
50	Pac Mills	8½	8	8	9	
150	Quincy Min	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼	
190	Shawmut	6⅜	6½	6½	6⅝	
50	Spencer Trasks	10½	10½	10½		
160	Stone Web	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	9⅞	
25	Swift Inter	18	18	18		
160	Swift & Co	8	8	8	8⅜	
69	Torrington	31	30½	31		
400	Un Cop Ld	10	10	10		
95	Uni Found	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1¾	
116	Uni Shoe	36	35¾	35¾	36¼	
200	Util Hyd	.50	.25	.50		
30	Wal Bros	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	5	
10	Warren (SD)	7½	7½	7½		

BONDS

$1000	Chi Jct 5s	97	97	97	

MINNEAPOLIS REGULATOR CO.

Minneapolis Honeywell Regulator Company reports for the 12 months ended Sept 30 net income of $441,109 after taxes, depreciation, interest, etc., equal, after allowing for dividend requirements on the 6 per cent preferred, to $1.72 a share on the 203,668 shares of common. Net sales for the period were $4,197,58?

Closing Prices

FRIDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Oct. 21	Oct. 20
9⅛	1⅜		Abraham & Str	100	16	16	16		
73	22	.5	Adams Express	400	6¼	5½	5½	6¼	
4⅞	1½		Adams Exp pf	30	55⅝	55½	55½		
16½	4¼	1.60	Advance Rumely	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3	
63½	30½	.3	Affiliated Prod	100	9	9	9		
16⅜	7¾	.50	Air Reduction	2400	57	53¼	53⅜	57⅛	
3⅝	2⅜		Alaska-Juneau	1300	11⅜	11	11	12	
68¼	43½	.6	Allegheny Corp	1100	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝	
15⅝	4		Allied Chem	4400	74	70	70½	75½	
2¼	⅛		Allis Chalmers	1200	8	7¾	7¾	8½	
11	⅝		Amal Leather	500	⅝	⅝	⅝		
15½	3½		Amal Leather pf	200	5¼	5	5		
22⅛	5		Am Ag Ch Del	100	8	8	8		
47	20	.3	Am Bank Note pf	100	13	13	13	14	
2⅛	⅛		Am Beet Sugar	10	40	40	40		
9¾	1		Am Beet Sug pf	30	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛		
17⅞	6½	.60	Am Brake S&F	400	11	10	10¼	4	
73⅛	29⅝	4	Am Can	6100	53⅝	49½	49½	53	
17	3½		Am Car & Fdry	400	8⅞	8	8¼	8¾	
50	16		Am Car & F pf	400	21¾	21	21	22	
37⅜	18	.37	Am Chicle	100	38	38	38	35	
26¾	11		Am Com Alcohol	700	20½	18⅝	19¼	21½	
15	2		Am & For Pow	2100	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	3	
28⅛	23¾		Am & For Pw 2pf	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	10⅛	
6½	3	1	Am Hawaiian	400	4¾	4¼	4¼		
6⅛	1		Am Hide & L	400	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝		
21⅜	7⅜	.2	Am Ice	400	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜		
68	39½	.6	Am Ice pf	100	69¼	68¾	68¾	7	
12	2¾		Am International	100	3½	3½	3½	6	
15¼	3⅜		Am Locomotive	200	8	8	8		
49	19	.7	Am Loco pf	200	28	28	28		
39¼	13	.2	Am Sugar Ref	400	22¼	22	22	23	
137⅜	70¼	.9	Am Tel & Tel	7500	105¼	101	101½	106¼	
70	10½		Am Type F pf	200	20¾	20¼	20¼		
30½	11	.2	Am Wat W&E	700	23⅜	22	22	23¼	
10	1⅜		Am Woolen	400	5¾	5⅜	5¾	5⅝	
39⅞	18½		Am Woolen pf	300	27	26¼	26½	29	
6⅜	1¼		Am Zinc Lead&S	100	2½	2½	2½		
19⅜	3		Anaconda Cop	3100	9⅜	8¾	8¾	10	
17	5¼	1.20	Anchor Cap	100	10¼	10¼	10¼		
15½	1	.1	Archer Daniels	200	12	12	12		
2¾	⅜		Armour Ill A	100	1½	1½	1½	1½	
2	⅜		Armour Ill B	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	1	
15⅜	3½		Armour Ill pf	100	7⅞	7½	7½		
3½	10½	.2	Am Metal	10	21⅜	20	20	21	
9¼	1½		Am Metal pf	100	5¾	5⅝	5¾	5¼	
17¼	3	.1	Am Power & Lt	1700	10	9	9	10⅜	
58	15¼	.6	Am P&L 6% pf	100	33	33	33		
12¼	3½		Am Radiator	2300	7¾	7¼	7¼	.8	
15½	3		Am Rolling Mill	1400	11½	10½	10½	12	
29¼	13½	.3	Am Safety Razor	400	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	22⅞	
27¼	5½		Am Smelt & Ref	2100	14⅞	13⅝	13⅝	15	
55	15		Am Smelt&R pf	100	34	34	34		
85	22		Am Smelt & R pf	400	46¾	46	46		
15⅞	3		Am Steel Fdries	400	8	7½	7½	8¼	
3	⅜		Asso Apparel Ind	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
11	3		Asso Dry Goods	400	8½	6¼	6¼		
94	17⅞		Atchison T&SF	4500	44	40¼	40¾	45½	
46	9¾		Atl Coast Line	400	21	20½	20½	24	
21⅞	8⅝	1	Atl Refining	1700	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞	16⅜	
151¾	28¾	4.8	Auburn Auto	5100	45	40¼	40¼	44⅛	
11⅛	½		Austin Nichols	400	1½	1	1		
7⅞	1½		Aviation Corp De	100	6¾	6¼	6¼	6⅝	

—B—

13	2		Baldwin Loco	400	6¼	6	6¼	7	
35	8		Baldwin Loco pf	80	18½	18⅛	18⅛	18¼	
42⅜	3¾		Balt & Ohio	3100	12⅞	11⅝	11⅞	13⅜	
40½	6		Balt & Ohio pf	1100	15¼	14	14	15	
9	6½	6½	Bamberger pf	10	76	76	76		
35⅝	4½	.2	Bangor & Aroos	50	20	20	20		
7	2⅜		Barnsdall A	400	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	4⅝	
43½	16⅜		Beatrice Cream	100	13	13	13	13⅛	
95	70	.7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	70	
45	24	.3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	40	40	40	40	
83¾	23⅞		Belding Hem	400	5¾	5½	5½	5¾	
18¾	4½		Bendix Aviation	2800	11⅞	10¼	11⅛	11⅜	
68¾	31½	.4	Best & Co	400	13⅛	12⅝	13	13⅛	
98¼	72½	.5	Bethlehem Steel	3400	18¾	17	17	18⅝	
107⅝	43¼	.1	Beth Steel pf	100	38⅜	37	37	39	
11½	2⅞		Bohn Alum & Br	400	21	20	20	22	
13⅜	⅛		Borden	1100	27¼	26½	26½	27¾	
147⅛	37½		Borg Warner	400	9	8¼	8¼		
113⅛	23¼		Briggs Mfg	700	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	5	
50¼	11⅜	.5	Brooklyn Man T	100	22⅛	21	21	22¾	
83½	46		Brooklyn Un Gas	200	78	78	78		
2⅛	⅛		Bruns Terminal	400	1	⅞	⅞	1	
7¼	1½		Bucyrus Erie	400	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	4⅜	
3⅞	1½		Budd Mfg	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝		
15	2¼		Bullard	100	4	4	4		
11½	1⅛		Bulova Watch	100	2¼	2¼	2¼		
13¼	6½	.80	Burroughs Add	1400	8⅝	8¼	8¼		
65	7¼		Bush Term deb	30	13	13	13		
85	12¼	.7	Bush T Bldg pf	70	36	36	36	36	
2	⅛		Butte Cop & Zinc	100	1	1	1		
17⅜	⅛		Butte & Superior	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
215⅜	7		Byers	2100	15⅜	14¼	14¼	15¾	
19	1¼		Calif Packing	300	10½	10¼	10¼	11¼	
77⅜	15½		Calumet & Hecla	500	3⅞	3¾	3¾		
15	6	1.20	Canada Dry	200	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½	
20⅜	7		Canadian Pacific	13000	14	13⅜	13½	14½	
65¾	16⅜		Case Thresh	4000	43¼	40	40¼	44	
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	400	8¼	8	8	8½	
12⅝	1¼		Celanese Corp	200	7¼	7¼	7¼		
101	25		Central RR of NJ	300	70	70	70		
15½	3½	.2	Cerro de Pasco	400	8	7½	7½	8¼	
22¾	4⅞		Chesapeake Corp	4200	14½	13	14	15	
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	28000	23½	21½	21⅞	23¾	
5	⅛		Chi & E Ill pf	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜		
53⅛	11¼		Chi & Gt West	500	3½	3⅛	3⅛		
15½	2½		Chi & Gt W pf	900	8¼	7⅞	8	8½	
8	1⅛		Chi Mil & St P pf	100	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛		
14½	2		Chi & N'western	2200	7¼	6¼	6⅝	7½	
21	5		Chi & N'west pf	800	10½	10½	10½	11¼	
6¾	1		Chi Pneu Tool	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜	
16⅝	4½	.2	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	6⅛	6	6¼	7	
8	1½		Chi Yellow Cab	10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
21¾	5	.1	Childs Company	600	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3	
28½	11	.2	Chrysler	18000	14¾	13⅜	13½	15	
2¾	1¼		City Ice & Fuel	200	11	11	11	11	
31½	11	.1	City Stores	100	¾	¾	¾		
95	65	.6	Colgate-Palm-P	200	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	14	
10⅞	2¾		Colg-Palm-P pf	100	5	5	5	5½	
30	8		Collins & Aikman	100	5	5	5		
7000	1¼	.1	Colo & So 1pf	30	12	12	12	14	
7⅞	40	.6	Columbia Gas	7000	13½	12⅜	12⅜	14	
41⅞	13½	.2	Columbia G pf A	800	68	67	67	70¼	
11	3⅞	.50	Columbian Carb	1800	27¾	25¾	25¾	28⅝	
72¾	40	6½	Comm Credit	200	5½	5½	5½		
28	11¾	.3	Comm Cred 1pf	50	72	72	72		
7¼	1		Comm Cred A	200	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝		
27⅞	10⅞	.2	Comm Cred pf B 8	60	20½	20½	20½		
13¾	3½	.60	Comm Inv Tr	1000	22½	22¼	22¼	23⅛	
51⅜	13⅝		Comm Solvents	2500	9¼	8⅝	8¾	9⅜	
68½	27⅜	.6	Comwlth & So	3000	3⅛	3	3	3	
12¼	6½	.1	Comwlth & S 6pf	200	50⅛	50	50	51¼	
5⅜	1		Congoleum Nairn	500	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	8⅝	
11¾	2¾		Consol Film Ind	200	3	3	3		
68¾	31½	.4	Consol Film I pf	500	8	7¾	7¾	8	
98¼	72½	.5	Consol Gas	15000	58¼	54⅞	54⅞	58½	
107⅜	43¼	.1	Consol Gas pf	200	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	95	
11½	2⅞		Consol Laundries	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	
13⅜	⅛		Consol Rys Cu pf	200	3	3	3		
8	2⅞		Consol Textile	400	⅝	⅝	⅝		
13⅜	½		Cont Baking A	200	5	4⅞	5		
47¾	24⅞	.6	Cont Baking B	400	⅞	¾	⅞		
41	17⅜	.2	Cont Baking pf	1000	37¾	37½	37¾	38	
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Can	3000	33	31¾	31¾	33¾	
3¾	⅝		Cont Insurance	100	15½	15½	15½	15½	
9⅜	3⅜		Cont Motors	200	2½	2	2	2⅛	
55⅝	24¾	.3	Cont Oil	2000	6½	5¾	5¾	6	
138	99½	.7	Corn Products	3500	52	49⅛	49⅛	53⅛	
7⅞	1		Corn Prod pf	100	138	138	138		
26½	13½	.2	Coty	200	4	3⅞	3⅞	4½	
15⅞	7⅞		Cream of Wheat	200	23	23	23	23¼	
49⅞	15		Crown Cork & S	100	13½	13½	13½	13½	
8¼	1⅞		Crucible Steel pf	10	27	27	27	27	
92½	32	.6	Curtiss-Wright	200	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
45⅞	8½		Curtiss-Wright A	1000	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3⅞	

—D—

9¼	1		Davison Chem	800	4	3½	3½	4	
15¼	6¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	100	10	10	10	10	
45⅞	8½	.6	Del & Hudson	200	66	63	63	67	
16⅜	7		Del Lack & W	50000	32¼	27⅝	27⅞	32¾	
26	20½	1½	Devoe & Rey A	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¾	
12¼	7½	1.30	Diamond M pf	1000	25¾	25¼	25¾	25	
18½	11¼	1.50	Dome Mines	2000	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅝	
18⅜	5	.75	Dominion Stores	600	16	16	16	16½	
12⅛	2¼		Douglas A	1200	12¼	11⅜	11⅜	13	
59¾	22	.2	Dresser B	200	3½	3⅛	3⅛		
105⅛	80¾	.6	Du Pont de Nem	20000	36⅜	32¼	32¼	36⅞	
			Du Pont deb	200	98⅞	98⅝	98⅛	99½	

—E—

5¼	1		Eastern Rill Mill	200	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝		
9⅞	3		Eaton Axle & Sp	100	6	6	6		
97⅞	35½	.3	Eastman Kodak	3500	51⅞	49¼	50	53	
2⅛	⅛		Eitingon Schild	200	⅞	⅞	⅞		
15½	2¼		Eitingon S pf	100	7	7	7		
32⅛	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	1000	17	16	16¼	18	
2½	½		Elec Boat	400	1½	1	1		
4	⅞		Elec & Mus Ind	300	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
16	2¾	.4	Elec Pow & Lt	4000	8⅜	7⅝	7¾	8⅝	
55½	8⅞	.6	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	23	23	23		
33¼	12⅜	.2	Elec Sto Battery	300	23	23	23		
37¼	16	.3	Endicott Johnson	100	30½	30	30	30¾	
25	4		Engineers Pub S	500	9¼	9	9		
57	18	5½	Engineers PS ww	300	36½	36½	36½		
11¾	2		Erie RR	700	7	6¾	6¾	7	
15⅞	2⅝		Erie RR 1pf	200	8½	8½	8½	8¾	
21½	2		Evans Products	300	11¼	11¼	11¼		

—F—

2⅜	½		Fed Screw W	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
10⅜	3		Fed Water Serv	400	4⅛	4	4	4⅛	
18⅞	10½	.1	Firestone T & R	200	12	22¾	11¾		
68	45	.6	Firestone T&R pf	100	56	56	56	60½	
54¼	35	2½	First Nat Stores	400	49	49	49	50⅞	
¾	⅛		Fisk Rubber	2400	⅝	⅛	⅛	⅛	
2⅜	¼		Fisk Rub 1pf	1200	⅝	⅛	⅛	⅛	
2	⅛		Fisk R 1pf cv	100	½	¼	¼	¼	
15⅞			Foster-Wheeler	300	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	9½	
23⅜	10½	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	100	17½	17½	17½	18	
7¼	1		Foundation	100	3½	3½	3½		
57⅛	1		Fox Film A	700	3	2⅞	2⅞	3	
26⅞	10	.2	Freeport Texas	2100	21⅞	19¾	20	22	
25¼	2½		Fuller pr pf	10	25½	25½	25½		

—G—

35⅛	9½	.1	GGen Am Tnk Car	1500	16⅜	15¾	15¾	17	
15½	4½		Gen Asphalt	300	7¾	7⅛	7¼	8¼	
19⅝	10½	.2	Gen Baking	100	14	14	14	14	
5	⅞		Gen Bronze	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	3	
5	⅛		Gen Cable	100	2¾	2¾	2¾		
25¾	3¾		Gen Cable pf	10	11	11	11		
26⅛	8½	.40	Gen Electric	17600	15½	14⅞	15⅛	15⅝	
11⅞	10⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	400	11⅝	11½	11⅝	11½	
40½	19⅝	.2	Gen Foods	3600	29⅞	28¾	29	30⅜	
24¾	3	.6	Gen G & E cv pf	200	15	14⅞	15	15	
30	5¼	.7	Gen Gas & E 6%	40	24½	24	24½	24	
40	5¼	.8	Gen Gas & E 8%	80	35¼	35	35		
48½	28	.3	Gen Mills	500	42½	42¼	41⅞	42	
95	76	.6	Gen Mills pf	100	94	94	94		
24⅝	7⅝	.1	Gen Motors	21000	13⅞	12½	12⅝	13¾	
9	4		Gen Out Ad A	200	4½	4½	4½		
7½	1		Gen Pub Service	100	2⅛	2	2		
2¼	⅛		Gen Realty	500	1	1	1		
27	8		Gen Steel Cas pf	10	19	19	19		
24¼	10⅜	.1	Gillette Saf Raz	6400	16¼	15⅜	15½	16⅜	
72½	45	.5	Gillette S R pf	100	66¼	66¼	66¼		
10⅜	3½		Glidden	200	6	6	6		
20⅜	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	3400	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	9¾	
97	70	.6	Gold Dust pf	400	98½	98	98½	98	
12⅜	2¼		Goodrich	1500	5¾	5½	5⅝	6	
29¾	5½		Goodyear	2800	15½	14½	14½	15⅜	
69½	19¾	.7	Goodyear 1pf	2800	15½	14½	14½	15½	
50¾	7¼		Gothem Silk Hos	1900	23	21	21	24	
71⅛	50	.7	Gotham S H pf	80	70⅛	70	70	76	
4⅜	1		Graham Paige	400	2	2	2	2¼	
9¾	2½		Grand Union	100	6	6	6	6	
35⅛	22	.3	Grand Un pf	300	33½	33½	33½	32	
30¼	14½	.1	Grant (W T)	100	21½	21½	21½	21½	
45	5½		Great Nor pf	3600	22⅝	11½	11⅝	14	
10¼	5		Great Nor Ore	300	7¾	7⅜	7⅜		
12	3¼		Great West Sug	500	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛		
2¾	½		Grigsby-Grunow	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜		
21½	2½		Gulf States Steel	800	13½	12	12	14	

—H—

28	19	1¾	Hack W pf A	40	25½	25½	25½		
4¼	⅝		Hahn Dept Sto	300	2¼	2⅛	2⅛		
18	7		Harbison Walker	100	13	13	13		
10	3¾		Hawaiian Pine	100	3½	3½	3½		
3½	¼		Hayes Body	100	1¾	1¾	1¾		
83	58	.8	Hershey Choc pf	100	78½	79½	79½		
18½	7⅛		Holland Furnace	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	9	

29¼	8¾		Houston Oil	1600	15⅝	13⅛	13⅛	15⅝	
5⅝	1⅝		Houston Oil new	1200	3⅜	3	3	3⅜	
16½	5	.40	Howe Sound	100	7½	7½	7½	7½	
11¾	3⅜		Hudson Motor	800	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½	
5⅝	1½		Hupp Motors	400	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3½	

—I—

24⅞	4¾		Ill Central	7200	15¾	13⅝	13⅞	15⅝	
2⅛	⅜		Indian Motor	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	1	
40	7½	2	Indus Rayon	300	25⅝	25¼	25¼	27¼	
44⅞	14¾	2	Ingersoll-Rand	100	28	28	28	30	
7¾	¾		Inspiration Cop	100	3½	3½	3½		
8⅛	3⅛		Insuranshare Del

PRICES LOWER IN MOST KINDS OF LIVESTOCK

Steers, Yearlings, Heifers Off 50-75c—Hogs Easy and Lambs Weak

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 21—Receipts of all classes of livestock increased sharply at this center and also in the aggregate at leading markets this week, and, coupled with dull and narrow demand for all kinds of meat on the wholesale market, pressed values down to new low levels of the season, all classes selling close down to where they were earlier this year, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Fed steers, yearlings and heifers slumped 50 to 75 cents on the average, compared with a week ago. Cows took a 25-cents decline, bulls were scarce and remained steady; vealers broke 50 cents; stockers and feeders lost 25 cents and more.

The week's top was $9.50 for medium weight fed steers on Monday, when several loads sold above $9, but no steers reached the latter price late in the week, the bulk of the medium and heavyweight steers having to sell at $6-$8.25, choice kinds selling around the $8 notch upward. Light steers sold up to $8.40, and yearlings to $8.25 early in the period, while $8 topped the best at the close, longfeds selling on down to $7 and shortfeds down to $5 and below.

Heavy heifers scored $7.65 and light heifers $7. Fat cows bulked at $2.75-$3.25, best $4.25, sausage bulls sold at $2.25-$3.15 and most vealers $4-$5.50, a few selects $6. Most replacement steers went at $3.75-$5.25, a few $6, steer calves $5.50-$6.85 and heifer calves $5.25 down.

Hog prices eased off gradually, declines for the week totaling 10-15 cents on the bulk and sows 15-25 cents lower. The closing peak was $3.75, with majority of the lightweights and butchers at $3.50-$3.70; pigs mainly $4.35-$3.60; packing sows $2.60-$3.10, with smooth lightweights upward to $3.25.

The decline on fat lambs measured around 25-50 cents for the week, feeding lambs being in broad demand at fully steady prices, while fat ewes ruled weak.

Late in the week western killing lambs sold largely at $5.25, with light sorts. Natives turned at $4.75-$5.25, with a few lots to $5.35, and throwouts $3.50-$4. Feeding lambs realized $4.50-$5, with the best black faces at $5.25. Most fat ewes brought $1.25-$2.

DIVIDENDS

Beech-Nut Packing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 12.

National Power & Light Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 12.

Fuller Brush Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents on the Class A, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 21.

Hartford Times, Inc., declared the regular dividend of 75 cents on the participating preferred, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 1.

Allied Kid Company declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of $1.62½ a share, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 24.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Call loans	1%	1%	2½%
Stock Exch. Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1¾	1¾	3¾
Bar silver	27c	27 3/16c	29 3/16c
Time loans—			
60 to 90 days	¾@1	¾@1	3½@4
4 to 6 months	¾@1¼	¾@1¼	3½@4

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	⅜@ ½	⅜@ ½	3½@3¼
60 days	⅜@ ½	⅜@ ½	3½@3¼
90 days	⅜@ ½	⅜@ ½	3½@3¼
4 months	⅜@ ⅝	⅜@ ⅝	3¾@3½
5 months	1 @ ⅝	1 @ ⅝	4¼@4¼
6 months	1 @ ⅝	1 @ ⅝	4½@4¼

London Quotations

Call money	⅝%	⅝%	4¾%
Short bills	⅛	⅛	5⅛@5⅞
3 mos bills	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛	5⅛@5⅝
Bar gold	121s 7d	121s 10½d	104s 6d
Bar silver	17 3/16d	17 3/16d	16 11/16d

Boston Quotations

Call money	2%	2%	3½%
Com paper	2 @2½	2@ 2½	2½@3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	7%
Boston	3½	Budapest	4½
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	4
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6½
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6
Minneapolis	2½	London	2
New York	2½	Madrid	6½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3½	Prague	5½
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5
Athens	10	Sofia	2½
Berlin	4	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bombay	4	Vienna	6
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$3.39¾	$3.39¾	$4.8665
Cables	3.39¾	3.39¾	4.8665
France—franc	.0393¾	.0393⅛	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1392	.1391	.139
Italy—lira	.0511¾	.0511½	.0526
Germany—mark	.2380	.2379	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1400	.1400	.1407
Cz'ch'sl'v'k—crown	.0296½	.0296⅛	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1765	.1760	.268
Finland—finn'rk	.0155	.0155	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0650	.0650	.129
Holland—florin	.4027	.4025	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1700	.1700	.1749
Norway—krone	.1715	.1715	.268
Poland—zloty	.1118	.1118	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0318	.0318	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0600	.0600	.5960
Spain—peseta	.0821	.0820	.193
Sweden—krona	.1751	.1750	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1933	.1933	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0179	.0179	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2307	.2350	*
Shanghai—tael	.3017½	.3075	*
India—rupee	.2572	.2590	.3650
Japan—yen	.3312½	.2350	.4984
Java—florin	.4042	.4033	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Str Sttlments—dol	.3975	.3950	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.2581	.2581	.4345
Brazil—milreis	.0763	.0763	.1196
Chile—peso	.0605	.0605	.12165
Colombia—peso	.9550	.9550	.9733
Peru—sol	.1950	.1950	.4000
Uruguay—peso	.4785	.4750	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.91871/32	.9175	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.4914	.4914	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

BROKERS' LOANS UNCHANGED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—Loans on stocks and bonds to brokers and dealers by reporting Federal Reserve member banks in New York City were unchanged during the week ended Oct. 19 at $433,000,000. This compares with $433,000,000 last week, with the low of $331,000,000 on July 27 and with $864,000,000 on Oct. 21, 1931.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	98	88½
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	24½	24½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	20	20
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	15	14½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	32½	32
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	76¾	76¾
Amer. Inter 5½s '49	80½	80½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104¼	103⅞
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	106¼	106
Amer T&T col 5s '46	105⅜	105¼
Amer T&T deb 5s 60	103⅜	103⅛
Amer T&T 5s '65	103	102⅝
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	107¼	107
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	92¼	92¼
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	42½	42½
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	3⅜	3⅜
Armour & Co 4½s '39	78⅝	78½
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	73⅞	75¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	92¼	92½
Atch T&SF 4s R S L '58	90½	90½
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	79¼	79¼
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102	101⅞
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	57	57
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	58¼	57
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	32¾	31
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	46	46
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	70⅞	70⅞
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	48⅞	48
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	70	70
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	107	107
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	92	92
Bing & Bing 6½s '60	15	15
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	64¾	64
Boston & Maine 5s '67	69¾	69¾
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	10½	10½
Bklyn Ed 5s '52	105¼	105¼
Broadway & 7th Ave RR '43	3½	3½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	107⅜	107⅜
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	101½	101½
Buff R & P 4½s '57	50¾	50¾
Bur Cr & N 5s '34	57	57
Bush Term 1st 4s '52	48½	48½
Bush Term con 5s '55	47½	47½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	91¼	91
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	91	90¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	91⅛	90⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	91	90¾
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	92½	92½
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	96½	96½
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	97	96½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	96¾	96
Can North deb 7s '40	105⅛	105⅛
Can Pacific deb 4s	71¾	70½
Can Pacific 5s '54	84⅝	84⅝
Can South 5s A '62	89	89
Can SS Ltd 6s '42	40	40
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	89½	89½
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	34	34
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	24½	24½
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	73¼	73¼
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	82	82
Cen Pacific Short L 4s '54	80	80
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	91½	91½
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	84½	84½
Certainteed 5½s '48	40½	40
Ches Corp 5s '47	62½	60¾
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	96	96
Ches & O con 5s '39	103¾	103¾
Ches & O RA 1st 4s '89	87	87
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	91½	91⅛
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	90½	88⅛
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	95½	95
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	13½	12½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	44¼	44
Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	59	59
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	8⅜	7¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	26	25
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87	49¼	48¾
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	24¼	23½
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	20½	19¼
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	26	25
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	67	67
Chicago & Nw 4½s C	23½	23¼
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	35	34
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	33¼	32½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	20½	19½
Chicago Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	48	48
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	100	100
Chile Copper 5s '47	34	34
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	95	94¾
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	100⅛	100⅛
Clev CC&StL 6s C '41	70	70
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	46	46
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	73	70
Clev Un Term 5s '73	79½	79½
Colo&c So 4½s '80 A	60½	60⅛
Columbia Gas & E Co deb '61	81	80⅜
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	82½	82½
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	91	91
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	95¼	93¼
Con Gas 5s '57	101½	101
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	11	11
Con Gas 4½s '51	97¼	97¼
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	105½	105½
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	104⅛	104⅛
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	24¼	24
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	104⅝	104½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	84	84
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	41⅛	41
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	19	18¼
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	25	24¾
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	96½	96¼
Detroit Ed 5s '52	101	100⅜
Detroit & Mack 4s '95	34	34
Detroit & Mack Gold	25	25
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	87½	87⅛
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	103¼	103¼
Edison Ill Co of Bklyn 4s '39	100½	100½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	28½	27¼
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	49	49
Erie RR gen 5s '75	28½	27
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	72¼	72¼
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	53	53
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	80	79½
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	99¾	99¾
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	65	64¾
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103	102⅞
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	85⅛	84½
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	66¼	66¼
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	3½	3½
Goodrich 6s '45	54¼	54¼
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	80	79
Gotham S Hos 6s '36	87½	87½
Grand Tr Ry Can 6s '36	101⅞	101¾
Grand Tr Ry Can '7s '40	104½	104½
Great Northern 4¼s '61	83¼	83¼
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	55	54¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	72½	70½
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	46¼	46¼
Houston Oil 5½s '40	55½	55½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	41	41
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	49¾	49¾
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	84½	84½
Humble Oil 5s '37	102½	102½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105¼	105¼
Ill Central 4s '52	58⅛	58⅛
Ill Central 4s '53	51	50⅜
Ill Central 4¾s '66	38½	37½
Ill Central CStLsNO 5s A '63	45	44
Ind Limestone 6s '41	16	16
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	80½	80½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	48¼	47
Intedr Match 5s cv rcts '41	8½	8½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	48½	48⅛
Inter Rap Tran 7s '32 ct	56	56
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	56½	56½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	63	63
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	20	19⅞
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	23	22½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	40	40
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	49¾	48
Int Paper 6s '55	17⅝	17½
Int Dys Cen Am 5s '72	41¼	40⅞
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	34⅝	34
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	42	40½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	38⅛	36⅝
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	46	46
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	89½	88½
Keystone Tel 1st 5s '35	68½	68½
Kings Co El 4s '49	68½	68½
Krèsge Foundation 6s '36	66½	66½
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	91⅜	90½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	65¾	65¾
L'Autaro 6s '54	4	4
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	50	50
Loew's Inc 6s '41	84	83
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	34	33½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	104⅝	103¾
L&N uni 4s '40	86	86
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	24	24
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	70½	70½
Meade 6s '45 ww	45	45
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	97¾	97½
Metro Water 5½s '50	70	69
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	95½	95⅜
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	80½	80
Mil & Sparta 4s '47	52½	47½
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	47	47
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	51⅝	51½
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	76	76
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	60	60
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	38	37
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	16½	16
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	20½	20½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	27¾	26¾
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	27½	26¾
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	26⅝	26⅝
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	28	26⅝
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	15½	14¾
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	87½	87
Nat Steel 5s	79	78¾
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	102⅞	102⅝
New Eng T&T 5s '52	107	106¾
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	87¼	86½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	65	65
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	65	65
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 D	65	65
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	28½	27
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	72¼	72
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	48½	48
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	52	50⅜
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	59½	59
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	13⅜	10
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	23½	23¼
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	42	41
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32 rct	40½	39¾
NY Connec Ry 4½s '53	87¼	87¼
NY Dock Co 5s '38	42	42
NY Edison 5s C '51	105⅞	105⅞
NY Edison 5s '44	106	106
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	111¾	111¾
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	99	99
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	51	51
NY NH&H 4½s '67	64½	64½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	50⅜	50⅜
NY Railway inc 6s '65	1½	1½
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	101⅝	101⅝
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	100⅜	100
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103⅜	103
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	65½	65½
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	49¾	49¾
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	100⅛	100
Norf Southern rfg A '61	5	5
North Am Co 5s '61	84½	84⅛
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	81½	81⅛
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	84	84
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	101½	101½
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	63½	63
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97	83	82⅝
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	79¼	79
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101	100⅜
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	104½	104½
Old Bes Coal 6s '44	20	20
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	81½	80¾
Otis Steel 6s '41	30½	29½
Owens Ill 5s	97	97
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103¾	103½
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	105⅛	105⅛
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	106¼	106¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	24	24
Paramount Public 5½s '50	22¼	21
Paramount Fam Lsp 6s '47	24½	24½
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	34	34
Pat Pass 5s	103	103
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	91⅞	91
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	66	65½
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	84	84
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	99	99
Penn Railroad gu 4½s '65	80	80
Penn Railroad 5s '64	84¾	84¾
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	100	100
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	103⅛	103⅛
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '43	107⅜	107⅜
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	45	45
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	68½	68¼
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	87¾	87½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	95⅛	95
Pitts CC&StL 4½s C	39	39
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	87½	87
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75	87¼	87½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	57½	57
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	93½	93¼
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	32¼	32
Pub Svc E&G 4s	96	96
Read rfg 4½s B '97	84	84
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	70	70
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	52	52
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	22	22
Rio G & W col 4s '49	44	44
St Joseph Ry LH&P 5s '37	83¼	83¼
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	49	48
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	12⅜	12⅜
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	14½	14
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	38⅞	38
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52 fdy	26	26
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	37½	37½
StP M&M 4½s '33	96½	96½
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	99⅝	99⅝
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	89	89
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35 ct	1⅜	1⅜
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	40	39½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	77⅜	77
Shell Union 5s '47	76	75
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	77½	76
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	92½	92
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	95	94½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102½	102½
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	65	64¼
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	88½	88½
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	105¾	105¾
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	80⅛	80⅛
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	51⅜	51⅜
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	50½	50¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	51	50¼
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	68¼	68¼
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	28	27⅜
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	34¼	32½
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	35⅜	33½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104	103¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97¼	96¾
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	60	60
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	98¾	98¾
Texas Corp 5s '44	89⅛	89
Third Ave adj 5s '60	23½	23
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	57¼	57¼
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	101⅞	101⅞
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	98⅜	98⅜
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	84	84
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	99	99
Union Pacific 4s '68	79⅜	79⅛
Union Pacific 4½s '67	85¼	85¼
United Ry St Louis 4s '34	33	33
US Rubber Co 5s '47	47¼	46½
Utah Uow & Lt 5s '44	72¾	72¾
Util Uow & Lt 5s '59 ww	30	29
Va Elec & Pow 5½s	101	101
Virginia Ry 5s '62	93½	93½
Walworth 6s '45	28	27⅞
Western Electric 5s '44	100¾	100¼
Western Maryland 5½s '77	60	60
Western Union 5s '51	57	57
Western Union 6½s '36	84¼	84¼
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	102⅜	102⅜
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	2	2
Wilkesbarre & East 1st 5s '42	25	25
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	86	85⅜
Westchester Ltg 5s	105½	105⅛
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	68	68

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Oct.21	Oct.20
3½s '47	101.24	101.20	101.20	101.24
1st 4¼s '47	102.17	102.15	102.16	102.16
4th 4¼s '38	103.19	103.16	103.19	103.17
US 3s '55	96.19	96.9	96.13	96.20
US 3½s '49	98.4	97.26	97.31	98.5
US 3¾s '43 Mar.	101.4	101.3	101.3	101.4
US 3¾s '43 June	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.8
US 3¾s '47	100.22	100.18	100.18	100.25
US 3¾s '56	102.25	102.13	102.13	102.24
US 4s '54	104.15	104.5	104.8	104.12
US 4¼s '52	107.28	107.16	107.16	107.24

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	18½	17¾
Akershus 5s '63	74	74
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	45⅞	45
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	51	50⅜
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	51	51
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	51	50⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	51¼	51¼
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	52⅜	50⅜
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	51	50⅜
Australia 4½s '56	74⅞	74⅜
Australia 5s '55	82⅝	82¼
Australia 5s '57	83	82½
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	50	50
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	34¼	33¾
Austria Hydro 6½s	38	38
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	48	48
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	93¼	92¼
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	49¾	49¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55	98½	98½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	100¼	100¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	105	104½
Berlin (City) 6s '58	37½	37½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	52	52
Berlin Elec 6s '55	50	50
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	5⅝	5½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	6¾	6¾
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	15	15
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104	104
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	19	19
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	19⅜	19
Brazil (US) 8s '41	21⅛	21⅛
Bremen 7s '35	56	56
Brisbane 5s '57	70¾	70
Brisbane 5s '58	71½	71½
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	45	45
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	29¾	29¾
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	30	30
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	100⅛	100⅛
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	90¾	90
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	102	101⅜
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	11⅜	11
Chile (Bank) 6s 6s '61	8½	8½
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	9½	9⅜
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	8	8
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	8½	7⅞
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	8	8
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	9	9
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	7¾	7¾
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	41	41
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	34	34
Cuoombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	33½	33½
Columbia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	33½	33½
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	75	75
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	72½	73½
Cordoba (City) 7s '37	16	15½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	42⅛	41¾
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	10¼	10¼
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	99	99
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	91	91
Denmark (King) 6s '42	93¼	93
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	90	90
Duke Price Power 6s '66	56½	55
Dutch El 6s 6s '51	104¾	103⅝
Dutch El sf 6s '62	104	100¾
Fiat 7s '46 war	90½	90½
Finland 5½s '58	64	64
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	66½	66½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	71	71
Frankfort 6½s '53	34	34
French (Rep) 7s '49	116⅛	116⅛
French (Rep) 7½s '41	121⅛	121⅛
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	50¼	50
German 7s '49	72½	71¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	75¾	75½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	50¼	50¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	50¼	50¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	58	58
Germ Cen Agr 6½s '58 rcts	38	37¼
Germ El Pow '53	51½	51½
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	51½	51½
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	39¾	39¾
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	52⅞	51½
Hamburg 6s '46	42	42

DOG RACES PUT ON DEFENSIVE IN CALIFORNIA

State-Wide Drive Made Against Betting System of So-Called Sport

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21—Dog racing is on the defensive in California. Action against this so-called sport has been started simultaneously in several districts in the State, with those conducting the campaign declaring that they mean to carry the crusade through to a victory.

The option betting system which permits a patron to purchase an option on a dog, which will be repurchased by the race promoters at a higher figure should the dog win, is receiving the brunt of the attack at present.

In Contra Costa County, Mr. James F. Hoey, district attorney, announces that he intends "to arrest everybody," meaning patrons and promoters, if the option system or other methods of betting are used in a track being constructed at El Cerrito.

"Option betting is illegal," he declares, "and I'm not going to tolerate law violations in this county. If the dog track operates illegally, we will make arrests and let the Supreme Court determine who is right."

Efforts to drive dog racing out of San Mateo County, directly south of San Francisco, have been started by the filing of criminal actions against officials of the Belmont and Balden tracks. Mr. Antonio Molini, a resident of south San Francisco, has brought suit to have the State stamp out the Balden track as "a flagrant public nuisance." He opposes the dog track, both as a peace disturber and as an "open gambling resort, offensive to public taste and to the decency of the community."

Other citizens of south San Francisco have joined in asking the Attorney-General of the State to declare the track a public nuisance. In the meanwhile, vigorous action has been taken against dog racing in southern California communities.

California Groups Act To Stop Further Spread Of Gambling Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 21—Plans were set in motion here recently by the California Civic Federation to oppose dog-racing enterprises in this State. The federation claims a membership of 750,000 persons, and was formed expressly for a drive against what is asserted to be a gambling "wave."

Within its structure are federated some of the largest social groups in California, including the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the State Church Federation, the Retail Merchants Association, the State Federation of Women's Clubs, the California Congress of Parents and Teachers, Young Men's Christian Association, Salvation Army and the California Council of Catholic Women.

A definite campaign against all gambling, to be continued throughout the coming year, has been outlined by an executive committee, of which the Rev. John Albert Eby, secretary of the Los Angeles Church Federation, is chairman. The committee hopes, particulary, to obstruct anticipated action in the next legislature to legalize gambling in California.

Operation of the Culver City Kennel Club near Los Angeles under option betting brought in $341,408 as commissions upon the transactions during a period of 16 days, it was learned during a recent grand jury investigation. Twenty-six men were indicted by the grand jury and charged with conspiracy to violate the gambling laws, and were released under $500 to $1000 bonds.

In the meantime, plans for the erection of other race tracks have been started in suburban towns.

Duties As Voters Told to Women

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—Appeals to the 3,000,000 members of the General Federation of Women's Clubs to remember their responsibilities as voters will be made by Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, president, and Miss Emily Louise Plumley of Connecticut, the new national chairman of citizenship, in the November issue of the federation's magazine, The Clubwoman.

Mrs. Poole, according to advance proofs, declares that neither the new President or the new Congress "can make or break our country," but that "we, the people, are the real rulers," adding, "We've made rather a mess of it because we've seemed to think that activity once every two years was all that was necessary."

Miss Plumley will urge the women "by a thoughtful vote to make faith triumph over fear," and will list as the duties of every American, to vote, to understand the questions upon which he votes, to learn something about the character and fitness of all candidates regardless of party, to vote only for honest men and women, to support all measures for the greatest common good, to spurn all bribes, to place country above party, to recognize the result of the election as the will of the people and law regardless of personal opinion, and to continue to vote for a righteous cause as long as there is hope of victory.

CREW RESCUER HONORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL—The highest award of the Carnegie Hero Fund Trustees—the bronze medallion—has been awarded to Mr. William Robert Atkinson of Fleetwood, near here, for rescuing a crew of 10 of the trawler, Ferrol, when the vessel was wrecked off the Island of Lewis. Mr. Atkinson volunteered to take a rope ashore from the wreck, and he climbed a cliff 100 feet high in the darkness to make the rope fast on shore.

What States Require of Voters

The privilege of voting is extended in all states to citizens of the United States who have attained 21 years of age and who have passed residence requirements and in some cases literacy tests. Of the states where a poll tax is required, less than half require it of women. The major requirements for each state are as follows:

ALABAMA	Residence: State, two years; county, one year; ward or precinct, three months; literacy test or property requirement; poll tax; registration (required).
ARIZONA	Residence: State, one year; county, six moinths; literacy test; registration (required).
ARKANSAS	Residence: State, one year; county, six months; precinct, town or ward, one month; poll tax; registration (not required).
CALIFORNIA	Residence: State, one year; county, 90 days; precinct, 40 days; registration (required).
COLORADO	Residence: State, one year; county, 90 days; city or town, 30 days; ward or precinct, 10 days; registration (required).
CONNECTICUT	Residence: State, one year; town, six months; registration (required).
DELAWARE	Residence: State, one year; county, three months; hundred or election district, 30 days; literacy test; registration (required).
FLORIDA	Residence: State, one year; county, six months; poll tax; registration (required).
GEORGIA	Residence: State, one year; county, six months; literacy test or property requirement; registration (required).
IDAHO	Residence: State, six months; county, 30 days; registration (required).
ILLINOIS	Residence: State, one year; county, 90 days; election district, 30 days; registration (required).
INDIANA	Residence: State, six months; township, 60 days; ward or precinct, 30 days; registration (not required).
IOWA	Residence: State, six months; county, 60 days; literacy test; registration (required in cities of 6000 population or over).
KANSAS	Residence: State, six months; township or ward, 30 days; registration (required in cities of first and second class).
KENTUCKY	Residence: State, one year; county, six months; precinct, 60 days; registration (required).
LOUISIANA	Residence: State, two years; parish, one year; precinct, three months; literacy test; registration (required).
MAINE	Residence: State and town, three months; literacy test; registration (required).
MARYLAND	Residence: State, one year; county, legislative and Congressional District, six months; registration (required).
MASSACHUSETTS	Residence: State, one year; city or town, six months; literacy test; poll tax; registration (required).
MICHIGAN	Residence: State, six months; township or ward, 20 days; registration (required).
MINNESOTA	Residence: State, six months; election district, 30 days; registration (required).
MISSISSIPPI	Residence: State, two years; election district or city, town or village, one year; literacy test; payment of taxes due; registration (required).
MISSOURI	Residence: State, one year; county, city or town, 60 days; registration (required in cities of 10,000 or more population and counties of 100,000 or more).
MONTANA	Residence: State, one year; county, 30 days; registration (required).
NEBRASKA	Residence: State, six months; county, 30 days; precinct, 10 days; poll tax; registration (required in cities of 7000 population or over).
NEVADA	Residence: State, six months; county, 30 days; precinct, 10 days; registration (required).
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Residence: State, and city or town, six months; literacy test; registration (required).
NEW JERSEY	Residence: State, one year; county, five months; registration (required).
NEW MEXICO	Residence: State, one year; county, 90 days; precinct, 30 days; registration (required).
NEW YORK	Residence: State, one year; county, four months; election district, 30 days; literacy test; registration (required).
NORTH CAROLINA	Residence: State, one year; election district, four months; literacy test; registration (required).
NORTH DAKOTA	Residence: State, one year; county, 90 days; precinct, 30 days; registration (required in villages or cities of over 1500 population).
OHIO	Residence: State, one year; county, 30 days; precinct, 20 days; registration (required in cities of 16,000 population or over).
OKLAHOMA	Residence: State, one year; county, six months; precinct, 30 days; registration (required).
OREGON	Residence: State, six months; literacy test; registration (required).
PENNSYLVANIA	Residence: State, one year; election district, precinct or division, two months; payment of tax when 22 years of age; registration (required in cities).
RHODE ISLAND	Residence: State, two years; city or town, one year; registration (required).
SOUTH CAROLINA	Residence: State, two years; county, one year; literacy test or property requirement; poll tax; registration (required).
SOUTH DAKOTA	Residence: State, one year; county, 90 days; election precinct, 30 days; registration (required).
TENNESSEE	Residence: State, one year, county, six months, poll tax; registration required).
TEXAS	Residence: State, one year; county, six months; poll tax; registration (not required).
UTAH	Residence: State, one year; county four months; precinct, 60 days; registration (required).
VERMONT	Residence: State, one year; town, three months; registration (required).
VIRGINIA	Residence: State, one year; county, city or town, six months; precinct, 30 days; literacy test; poll tax; registration (required).
WASHINGTON	Residence: State, one year; county, 90 days; precinct, 30 days; literacy test; registration (required).
WEST VIRGINIA	Residence: State, one year; county, 60 days; registration (required).
WISCONSIN	Residence: State, one year; election district, 10 days; registration (required in cities of 5000 population or over. In Milwaukee County applies to towns and villages.).
WYOMING	Residence: State, one year; county, 60 days; precinct, 10 days; registration (required).

Mechanics of Achieving Vote And of Casting Ballots Right Practically Easy to Attain

(Continued from Page 1)

elections, but parties rode in high saddles.

Reform came with a rush. Over in South Australia the Government in 1858 used a system of balloting destined to become the basis for standard practice in America. England took it up in 1872. Kentucky adopted it for the city of Louisville in 1888. In the same year Massachusetts applied it to all state and local elections. Thirty-eight states and two territories swept into line within eight years. At present, some form of the Australian ballot is used by all states except South Carolina. Georgia and Delaware laws are less complete than others.

Mr. Citizen of Our Neighborhood is explaining the Australian ballot and other features of how ballots are put together. His neighbors, the Casuals, have come again to his den where they have been at work on making their ballots more effective.

"The Australian ballot," Mr. Citizen is saying, "gives the state full charge of elections. The state prints ballots that never leave the hands of officials except during the brief time when voters are marking them inside a private booth. Ballots are numbered and each voter may cast only one. But he is allowed more blanks if he ruins the first one. Substitution of illegal ballots is guarded against.

"The count is by election officials, usually a bipartisan board with membership equally divided between the two political parties that stood highest in the last election. These boards are commonly appointed in counties by the county board of supervisors. As a rule, election boards arrange for polling places, prepare voting lists, manage registration and have general supervision of elections. These boards act under state law, because control even of national elections is centered in the states.

"Now we come to some of those smaller divisions of the country that cut up even counties, cities and towns. Casting and counting 50,000,000 ballots in a national election is a big and costly job. It has to be divided into small sections.

"So counties are marked out in voting precincts. Cities and towns large enough to be divided into wards or administrative purposes go a step further for elections by cutting wards into voting precincts. The precinct is the voting unit whether in a county, city or town. Small communities are often classed as one precinct. California allows only 200 voters in a precinct, while Massachusetts allows 2000. When you register, your street address automatically places you on the voting list of a certain precinct. Each precinct has a polling place to which you go and vote."

On Voting Machines

Son-Bud looks toward Mr. Citizen.

"They have keen voting machines, don't they," he asks. "Is this town going to have them some day?"

"No reason against it except the cost, Bud. Voting machines are like big mechanical ballots spread out before the voter. He goes inside a booth and pulls a curtain behind him. That makes the machine ready to operate. You pull levers where ordinarily you would mark X's with a pencil. When you have pulled all the required levers, you open the curtain and this automatically registers your vote.

"At the end of election day, the machine shows results right off. It saves counting ballots, and is more accurate all along the line. Voters can operate them as easily as they can mark a ballot. But it costs $900 to $1400 to install one. About one-fourth of the states have authorized their use."

Mr. Citizen takes some papers from the desk behind his easy chair and hands them to Son-Bud to pass around.

"This is the list (run in today's Monitor) of requirements for voting in all the states, which I promised you yesterday," he says. "You will notice that none of the requirements are unreasonable. Think back to when women could not vote—only 12 years ago. Negroes and men who did not own certain amounts of property could not vote until long after adoption of the Federal Constitution.

Voting From North Pole

"You will also find that many states permit absent voting. Any voter who will be away from home at election time should not decide his vote is lost until he inquires about absent voting rules in his state. You can vote from the north pole, so to speak, if you are a qualified voter of some states."

"Gee, I'd like to do that some time," Son-Bud puts in.

"Why not?" Mr. Citizen agrees. "I cast a ballot from Europe once."

He pauses, then asks if they have a clear idea of various kinds of elections. They could "stand a review," so he starts on that.

"National elections, as you know, are to select only the President, Vice-President and members of Congress. Presidentials come every four years in November. All members of the House of Representatives come up for election in all states every presidential year and midway between—that is, every two years. One-third of the Senators are chosen every two years for six-year terms, so their terms overlap.

States Elect at Other Times

"State elections come at different times and deal with various offices in addition to the Governor and state legislators. If you look back to your chart on organization of state government, you will see which officials are elective. Local elections are too numerous to list, but the most important ones are for choice of mayors and city councils, county commissioners, sheriffs and judges. Many special elections are called on bond issues, state constitutional amendments and so on.

"In all these elections requirements for voting are substantially the same, with varying conditions, such as time of residence and so on in each locality."

He spreads some large drawings of ballots on the floor.

"You will find a lot of difference in ballots, too," he says. "There are two main kinds—the Massachusetts and Indiana types. One-fourth of the states use the first, with names grouped by offices in order of importance, like this drawing. Under each office, names are arranged alphabetically, with the party following each name. To vote a straight party ticket, you have to hunt out each candidate and mark an X opposite his name. Several states have variations of this type. Voting a split ticket is easy under it.

Easy to Vote Straight Ticket

"The Indiana ballot makes it easy to vote a straight ticket. Each party's candidates are listed in one column, with the most important office at the top. By putting an X in the circle at the top of your party column, you vote straight. Most states use this form with variations. If you want to vote a split ticket, you usually can pick out the names as you would on the Massachusetts ballot.

"On many local ballots party does not mean much, and, therefore, is not prominent."

Mr. Citizen surveys his guests and shakes his head.

"These sessions end before they begin," he says. "You'll have to dig out a lot of things for yourselves after we finish. One thing, though. No matter how much you know about voting mechanism, it does no good unless you know where to find reliable information on which to base your votes. We're ready for that now."

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Means
Increasing Burden of Taxation
Which Means
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Structure of Typical American Local Government and Local Courts

Entire Edifice Rests on Citizens' Shoulders

THESE charts should be read from the bottom up. They show the citizens as the foundation of the government. Through them function the various forms of local governments and the administration of justice. In the two right-hand columns, the forms of local government and the courts, shown in the boxes linked, are not dependent upon each other but are built up in the order of their size and importance.

COUNTY OFFICERS
Among the officers of a county government are: Assessor, Auditor, Treasurer, Justice, Prosecuting Attorney, Sheriff, Coroner, Superintendent of Public Works or County Engineer, and Public Welfare. Recorder or Registrar of Deeds, and County Clerk.
These officers usually are elective and in some cases function independently of the county board. No one officer can be considered chief of the county.
In some states these duties are performed by state or municipal officers.

COUNTY ADMINISTRATION
Administrative authority usually is vested in a County Board or Levy Court comprising from 3 to 100 members known as commissioners or supervisors. They are elected by popular vote, in some cases at large and in others by townships.
In Connecticut they are chosen by State Legislature. Occasionally it comprises the county judge, justices of the peace and other ex officio members. It serves both as a legislative and executive body, levying county taxes and making appropriations for expenditures.
In Georgia the probate judge or "ordinary," as he is called, performs the functions of County Board with respect to finances and highways.
The forms of county government are so varied throughout the several states that it is difficult to show one typical form. In some counties a manager form of government, similar to that now used in many cities, is being adopted.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT
A county is a political subdivision of a state or territory. All states are divided into counties except Louisiana, where such divisions are termed parishes.
The county is established by the sovereign power of the state, without consent of its inhabitants. Its powers and functions are conferred upon it by the State Legislature.
Such powers are not uniform in all states. The county's major function is to provide facilities such as court houses for the administration of justice, although it is important in the administration of finance and for election purposes.
The powers of a county generally are set forth in a general county code enacted by the state legislature. It designates the form of government, locates the county seat and describes the powers of county officers.
In some states, counties are permitted to choose their own form of government through framing a charter by a local board of freeholders. It is then adopted by popular vote.

TOWN OFFICERS
Among the officers elected at the town meeting are: Moderator, who is presiding officer; Clerk, Treasurer, Tax Collector, Selectmen, Assessors, Auditors or Accountants, Public Welfare Board. In addition, a few minor officials are appointed by the Selectmen.

TOWN GOVERNMENT
In many states the municipality next smaller than a city is known as the town. Its governing power varies in the several states although in most cases it is vested in a town meeting or assembly of its citizens called in pursuance of a warrant under the hands of a selectman.
These meetings, which are said to be the outgrowth of the congregational plan of religious organization, receive their authority from the General Acts of the state legislature. They make such orders and by-laws as are not repugnant to law and which may be authorized by the legislature.
These are binding on all inhabitants and persons within their limits, must have the approval of the state Attorney-General in many cases, and are subject to be annulled by the Legislature.
Growth of population in many towns has made the town meeting impractical and led to the adoption of a representative or limited government, in which business is conducted by groups of voters regularly elected for that purpose. Under this system, the town is divided into precincts, each of which sends an equal number of members to the town meeting.
These, with the Moderator, a member of the General Court who is a voter in the town, the Selectmen, Town Clerk, Treasurer, Collector and other town officers constitute the membership of the representative town meeting.
The Moderator, who usually is an elective officer, presides. All sessions are public. He decides questions of order, makes public declaration of all votes and may administer in open meeting the oath of office of any town officer chosen thereat.
Each town determines how nominations for these positions may be made and usually persons elected to town offices must be chosen from its inhabitants. A plan similar to that of city manager also is being adopted in some towns.

TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENT
Townships in some states are rural divisions while in others they are merely areas for the administration of justice or assessment or collection of taxes. Not all states have organized townships and in some cases they are formed only for school purposes.
Their relation to other municipal corporations varies in different states.
In most cases cities are entirely independent of townships, while in a few states nearly all boroughs or villages are in the same position.
In states where cities, towns, boroughs or villages, which are parts of townships, have their own organized governments, the importance of a township is greatly reduced and it is left free to deal with rural problems.
Its governing powers are vested in township meetings which vary in the several states. Among their usual powers are the levying of taxes, passing of police regulations and electing township officers.
These officers include the Town Chairman, sometimes called Supervisor, Assessors, Clerks, Treasurer, who usually are elective but whose duties are not uniform in the different states. In addition, there usually are justices of the peace and one or more constables who as a rule are elective officers.

VILLAGE GOVERNMENT
The term village, in most cases, is used to denote those municipalities of the lowest grade, although their incorporate powers, derived from the state, as limited as they are, are protected as well as those of a city or town.
The administrative authority usually rests with a Board of Trustees or Village Council consisting or five to seven members elected at large by popular vote. The number varies in different states.
They have power to pass ordinances, grant certain licenses, construct bridges, public buildings and grounds as well as regulate the use of highways and maintain police and fire departments.
The chief officer in a village is the Mayor or President, usually elected by popular vote. Other officers include Clerk or Recorder, Collector or Treasurer, Constable or Marshal, Sergeant or Bailiff, as well as Street Commissioner, Assessors and Attorneys.
It may have a Justice of the Peace and in some cases establish school districts.

BOROUGH GOVERNMENT
The borough form of government is practically extinct in America, although today the term is used in such states as Connecticut, Pennsylvania and New Jersey to denote incorporated municipalities of a lower class than a city.
In some cases it is merely an alternate term for such municipalities, while elsewhere it is a part of a township and subservient to the authority of the state legislature.
Its governing power, like the town, usually rests with an assembly of its inhabitants or a board, the members of which are known as Burgesses
Its chief officer is the Warden or Mayor, who usually is an elective officer. His judicial functions gradually have been taken over by state and county judiciaries The charter of 1897 divided the city of New York into five boroughs.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT
(other than City Government, which chart was published October 18)
Towns, boroughs, townships, and villages are incorporative municipalities usually classified according to population, such classification varying in different states.

MUNICIPAL COURTS
These courts are of limited jurisdiction.
Violation of law, although it may occur within a city, frequently pertains directly to state or Federal laws, in which case trial would come under the authority of one of these courts.
Offenses usually are of three types—misdemeanors, felonies, or treason.
Although the first of these pertains to municipal courts, they try some felony cases. In other felony cases, they may bind over the defendant to the Grand Jury. For the trial of such cases some cities have been permitted by their states to set up courts of limited jurisdiction. Among them are Police Courts, Women's Courts, Night Courts, Traffic Courts, Criminal Courts, Justice Courts and Juvenile Courts.
Justices of these courts usually are appointed by the Governor of the state with the advice and consent of the Legislature. In some cities they are elective officers.
Administration of justice in smaller communities such as towns, boroughs, townships or villages is similar to that in cities only on a much smaller scale. In some states a number of communities are formed into a district.
Their systems are so varied throughout the country that any definite outline would not be possible.

COUNTY COURTS
In some states, county courts possess more than judicial authority while in others their only functions are nonjudicial duties. In some cases, they have both administrative and judicial functions.
Where there is no general system of county courts in a state, provision is made for one or more court commissioners for each county. In some states, selection of judges is decentralized in local districts.
More decentralized still is that of probate administration or the handling of wills and estates. In many states where a regular system of county courts is established, probate administration is their only judicial function.
In others, probate courts have been established occasionally in addition to regular county courts. Some New England states exercise probate jurisdiction in districts smaller than counties. Special probate judges usually are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Legislature. In other cases they are elected by popular vote.
Among the officers chiefly concerned with administration of justice in counties is the Prosecuting Attorney, also known as State's Attorney, District Attorney, County Attorney or Solicitor.
In some states the Sheriff is chief executive agent of the judicial court of his county, while in others he is chief law enforcer, as well as keeper of the jail and of the county penal institution, and he or his deputies serve criminal or civil process. Court Clerks or County Clerks keep records of court proceedings.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE
The administration of justice throughout local government is so varied that only a general outline is possible. In the United States it is more largely the concern of Federal and state governments than municipal, although courts play an important part in local government.
It is difficult to draw a definite line between justice as administered by cities and that administered by states, counties or other national governmental units.
The judicial system of the nation is divided into two major units, Federal courts and state courts. It is the latter with which local governments are chiefly concerned.

CITIZENS OF THE STATE
Judges for the administration of justice in counties and municipalities are chosen by two methods: (1) appointment by the Governor of the state with the advice and consent of the Legislature; (2) elected by popular vote.

CITIZENS OF COUNTIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS, VILLAGES AND TOWNSHIPS

Requirements for citizenship in these localities are set by the Federal Constitution and laws passed under it by Congress. The voting privilege is controlled by laws of the states, limited by certain amendments to the Federal Constitution and certain local requirements.

In general, any citizen 21 years of age or over, who meets the residence requirement and, in some states, additional requirements such as literacy and the payment of taxes, is eligible to vote.

Data in first two and last columns checked for accuracy by Edward T. Simoneau, Assistant Attorney-General of Massachusetts. The third column checked by Prof. Guillermo Hall of Boston University.

North Carolina Buys Coal for 5 Cents a Ton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina purchased coal as low as 5 cents a ton for some of its institutions during the summer, it is announced here by the Department of Purchase and Contract. All the coal purchased at these prices is slack, but will be useful for heating purposes.

Nine hundred tons were purchased at 5 cents a ton for an institution located in Raleigh. For the State College for Women, at Greensboro, 1650 tons were purchased at 15 cents, while 7100 tons were secured for the State College of Agriculture and Engineering, at Raleigh, at 25 cents a ton. Six thousand tons at 45 cents were contracted for institutions in the western sections of the State.

VOTE—How Many Women Do?

ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI and NORTH CAROLINA

Although the Alabama Secretary of State has no exact figures on the proportion of women voters in the State, he estimates that the total of women electors is gaining steadily. In Montgomery County about 37½ per cent of the voters are women.

In Mississippi the same condition exists, for while no figures are available the vote among the women of the State is increasing, according to the Secretary of State. However, full vote among women has not yet been attained, he states.

In North Carolina, women are taking a keener interest in voting every year. The Secretary of State reports that the number of women casting ballots is increasing steadily, and that a large number of women voted in the 1932 primary elections.

In all three states, the Secretary of State's office will assist voters in ascertaining in what congressional district they live and the names of their Representatives in Congress.

In connection with women voters, most states do not maintain separate records of the number of men and women registering for voting or casting ballots. However, returns from states which do maintain such records show a distinct gain in the vote among women in recent years, especially when issues or questions to be decided directly concern them.

This series of articles, under the headings: Have You Registered? Balloting by Mail, Offices to be Filled, Issues Before Electorate, Vote—How Many Women Do? and Candidates on Prohibition, is running each Monday, Wednesday and Friday of publication, up to Nov 2. The topics are handled separately or grouped in each article. Geographical division is made by states, singly or together, so their names may appear more than once.

Self-Regulation In Furniture Industry Urged

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 21—Declaring that modern industry needed traffic rules just like the road, Dr. A. P. Haake, managing director of the National Association of Furniture Manufacturers, urged the furniture trade to support legislation allowing a greater degree of self-regulation within the industry. Dr. Haake presented what he termed an economic plan for rehabilitation of the furniture industry at the association's annual meeting here.

Asserting that "the time for untrammeled individualism and unbridled competition is gone," and that "predatory competition may be worse than monopoly," Dr Haake attributed many of the ills of the furniture industry to overproduction for which a small minority of manufacturers was responsible.

"We must secure power to prevent or curtail predatory practices of noncoöperative small minorities," he said. "This legislation must call for extension of the scope of association activities under the trade practice conference, so that business may engage in vitally necessary coöperation without fear of prosecution, to include, for example: reasonable influence over the volume of production and related matters, and provisions for the coercion of 25 per cent or smaller minorities in the industry with respect to the enforcement of trade practice rules."

Administration of such powers should be vested in an economic council or planning board for the industry, he proposed. Such legislation, Dr. Haake said, will probably be introduced in the next session of Congress, and has the approval of the United States Chamber of Commerce. In his regular report to the association Dr. Haake said that orders and shipments have increased and overproduction has been reduced markedly by furniture manufacturers within the last two months.

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OTTAWA OFFERS U. S. NO THREAT, MELLON FINDS

Prosperous Britain Aids America Best, Envoy Tells Manchester

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MANCHESTER, Eng., Oct. 20—Assurances that the imperial trade preferences adopted at Ottawa are not considered hostile to America were given by Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, United States Ambassador, in an address before the Manchester branch of the English-speaking Union here today.

"Our first concern must be to restore prosperity within our own borders and build up the consumption capacity of our own people," Mr. Mellon declared.

"If we in America can do that by means of our tariff and you can do the same thing for Britain by your agreements at Ottawa, then let us wish each other well and enter upon a friendly race to see which can do most for our own people, knowing that in each country increased prosperity must inevitably have a favorable effect on the other and the rest of the world. We shall be sorry to see some of our trade with you temporarily lost; but, after all, the world currents of trade have a way of adjusting themselves and the trade which we may lose for the time being as a result of these agreements will not in the end be worth nearly so much as a more prosperous Britain as a customer."

Praise for Hoover

Apart from his much appreciated references to forthcoming imperial tariff reductions, the American Ambassador devoted most of his address to an exposition of domestic political conditions in the United States. He praised President Hoover for staying the tides of panic and assisting the nation to recoup its financial strength. He believed that America had now demonstrated that its reserves were such that no shock from the outside world and no power outside the country could undermine the dollar.

"There is a disposition," Mr. Mellon remarked, "to blame President Hoover for calamities which have overtaken America and the world. It would be just as unreasonable to blame the Governor of Massachusetts for the low prices of textiles or the Governor of Minnesota for world conditions that have brought low prices in wheat. In the case of the President, it is particularly unfair, for no one has worked harder, and I think more intelligently, and with more courage and vision, than the President, both in his effort to avoid impending calamities and to minimize their effects."

Contrasting the English and the American systems of government, Mr. Mellon pointed out that if the American people vote for a change in administration, "there will be an interval of four months during which the United States, and to a certain extent the world, will mark time until the new administration takes charge next March.

Believes in Tariffs

"That is a situation which under your form of government you are never called upon to meet, but it is one that is causing much concern to thoughtful Americans, regardless of what their political affiliations and desires in the present election may be."

Mr. Mellon emphasized America's need of a desire to build up world trade, but he believed that this could be accomplished without "leveling all trade barriers between nations." His own view was that the immediate task was to build up domestic purchasing power. At the same time he declared that the United States was desirous of giving its wholehearted support to the world economic conference.

"The present economic crisis," said the Ambassador, "is the price we pay for war, and would seem to be a sufficiently compelling reason, apart from the other horrors of war, why we should organize ourselves for peace and determine that no nation, on whatever account, shall be allowed to disturb the peace of the world."

Local Press Balks Move for Post Office

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HUNTSVILLE, Ala.—An instance where a newspaper has taken a stand against the erection of a post office in their home town is furnished in the case of the Huntsville Daily Times. This newspaper of which Mr. Henry Johnson is publisher is conducting an editorial campaign for greater economy in government and apparently believes in starting at home.

Congress has recommended a new post office for the city to cost between $200,000 and $300,000. The editor contends that this is only an instance of the "pork barrel" in politics, as the city has a post office building ample for all needs although it might not be as pretentious as some might like.

In addition he objects to the proposal that when the new post office is erected the city purchase the old one for use as a city hall.

Old Gold Mine in South Once More to Operate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C., Sept. 13—Plans for resuming operation of the Bechtler gold mine in Rutherford County, which has been closed for nearly a century, are announced by a group of McDowell County men who have acquired the right to work the mine. Mr. Edgar B. Ward will be in charge. A 10-stamp mill will be installed. In 1832, Mr. A Bechtler, a German, and his three sons, operated a mint, stamp mill and other reigning machinery on the property, where more than $2,000,000 worth of coins, mostly $2.50 and $5 gold pieces, are said to have been minted. Some of these early pieces are now very rare.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—"Maud and Cousin Bill."
5:15 NBC, Dromedary Caravan: sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio; Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 "Radio Billboard."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Republican State Committee talk.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 Johnny Hart in Hollywood.
8:00 NBC, Nestle Orchestra and Chorus, Phil Spitalny, director.
8:30 NBC, Talk series, from Chicago.
8:45 NBC, Mildred Bailey, songs.
9:00 NBC, First Nighter, drama.
9:30 NBC, Armour Orchestra; "Eddie and Ralph"; quartet.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 "Hum and Strum"; vocal.
10:30 Republican news flashes.
10:45 NBC, Republican Radio League: Mr. Charles Francis Coe.
11:00 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
11:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
11:45 Louis Weir, organist.
12:00 Cascade Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Safety Soldiers."
5:15 "Funds and Friends," Y. M. C. A. talk.
5:30 NBC, "Flying Family."
5:45 Clara Shear, soprano.
6:00 "Evening Tatler"; news.
6:40 "Old Painter."
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 Ethel Grenier; Phil Saltman.
7:15 "Melody Lane"; soloist; orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Cities Service Orchestra; Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers Quartet.
9:00 NBC, Clicquot Club Eskimos; quartet.
9:30 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, Democratic National Committee: address, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, H-Bar-O Rangers.
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Ronnie and Van; guest artist.
6:00 Studio announcement; news.
6:15 Serenader; organ.
6:30 Bob Emery's Harmonic Symphony.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, Harry Sosnik's Orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Three X Sisters vocal trio.
7:45 CBS, Republican Committee talk.
8:00 Republican State Committee talk.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 Sears New England Days.
8:45 Democratic State Committee talk.
9:00 CBS, All-America Football Show.
9:30 CBS, "To the Ladies"; Morton Downey; Belasco orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Arthur Tracy; orchestra.
10:15 Kriesge Varieties: recording.
10:45 Local dance music.
1:00 "Hollywood Keyhole."
11:05 Studio announcements; news.
11:15-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

MORE MORE

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Junior Stock Company.
8:15 CBS, John Kelvin, Irish tenor.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, The Lone Wolf Tribe.
6:00 CBS, Irene Beasley; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Shell Sport Talk.
6:45 CBS, Howard Lanin's Orchestra.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 CBS, Vaughn De Leath; orchestra.
7:30 Cremona String Quartet.
7:45 Jimmie Gallagher's Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Neapolitan Serenaders.
8:30 CBS, "The March of Time."
9:00 Ronnie and Van, vocal duo.
9:15 Mystery drama.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 Organ recital.
10:15 CBS, Comedy sketch.
10:30 CBS, Little Jack Little.
10:45 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Musical and studio programs.
12:00 noon—Stocks; piano.
12:20 p. m.—Classical recordings.
12:45 p. m.—Studio Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
1:45 p. m.—Talk, "Timely Topics."
2:00 p. m.—Amateur program.
2:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Musical Clock.
8:00 a. m.—Hildreth and Weir, poetry and organ.
8:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
10:45 a. m.—Boy Scout Troop of the Air.
11:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—Mass. Federation of Women's Clubs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Farmers' Union.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm Forum talk.
1:45 p. m.—NBC, Yale-Army game.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—WEEI organist.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; organ recital; stocks.
1:10 p. m.—NBC dance music.
2:45 p. m.—NBC, Northwestern - Purdue game.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:10 p. m.—Noon Day Service.
12:45 p. m.—CBS, Harrod's Orchestra.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
1:45 p. m.—Yale-Army Game.
4:30 p. m.—The Dance Parade.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:45 p. m.—CBS, Brown-Tufts Game.
4:00 p. m.—CBS musical programs.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, OCT 23

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., E. S. T., WNAC, 1230kc-244m.

BROOKLYN—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WINS, 1180kc-254m.

TORONTO — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E S. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

PHILADELPHIA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WPEN, 1500kc-200m.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., E. S. T., WJBK, 1370kc-219m

CLEVELAND—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

MINNEAPOLIS—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., KSTP, 1460kc-205m.

CHICAGO — Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m, W9XAA, 49.34m.

ST. LOUIS—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-275m.

OKLAHOMA CITY — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., WKY, 900kc-333m.

MEMPHIS—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., WMC, 780kc- 384m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., CJOR, 1210kc-248m.

SEATTLE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KJR, 970kc-309m.

PORTLAND—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KOIN, 940kc-309m.

SAN FRANCISCO — Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFWI, 930kc-326m.

LOS ANGELES—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., KNX, 1050kc-286m.

LONG BEACH—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

$36,000 FOR SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, N. C.—Women of the Southern Presbyterian Church made an annual offering this year of $36,000 to the Stuart Robeson Home Mission School at Blakely, Ky., and the Highlands Home Mission School at Guerrant, Ky., it was announced here by Miss Rosa Gibbons of Atlanta, treasurer of the fund.

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a Line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

MAKE 100% profit selling 21-card $1 Christmas assortment; big value, everyone a prospect. Write today for sample box on approval. POM-WAT STUDIOS, Bridgeport, Conn.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Large, nicely furnished, refined apartment home, 3 baths, 2 lavatories; splendid neighborhood; income. Write X-77, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY

1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements; convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 330 Huntington Ave Boston Tel. Commonwealth 3212.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Our Mrs. Ernestine Smith will help you select your home or apt. MORSE & FARMER
18 Brattle Street University 7828

ELECTRICAL REFRIGERATION

BOSTON, MASS.—2 and 3-room suites; steam heat, continuous hot water, elevator, janitor service; low rent. 38 Westland Ave., Suite 3.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS

114 FENWAY, 4, 5 and 6 large rooms, all outside, modern in every way. Rents reasonable. Apply to Superintendent on premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
200 Washington St., Boston LAFayette 7040

N. Y. C., E. 49th (2 Beekman Place)—Wish to share beautiful apartment, river view, spacious, airy, 3 baths, privacy, independence possible; reasonable. COBURN, Wickersham 2-2682.

REVISED! RENTALS!

LINCOLN HALLS
11-15 Audubon Rd., Boston
1-2-3 Rooms

Elevators. Spacious rooms and reception halls. Beautiful view of Fenway. Near cars.

BURTON HALLS
10 Dana St., Cambridge
1-2-3-4 Rooms

Old English architecture, ivy covered. Select tenancy. Fireplaces. Near Harvard College.

BROMLEY COURT
84 Prescott St., Cambridge
1-2-3-4 Rooms

Short walk through college yard to Harvard Sq. Subway. Fireplaces. Refined neighborhood.

ALL WITH FREE REFRIGERATION
GEORGE E. CARLE, Management
UNIversity 0477

87 ST. STEPHEN ST.

Suites 1, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rents reasonable. Apply to superintndent on premises or CHAS. E. CUSHING, 209 Washington St., Boston. LAFayette 7040.

WARE HALL
383 Harvard Street, Cambridge, Mass.
APARTMENTS WITH RESTAURANT SERVICE

Suite of living room, one or two bedrooms and bath; all are outside rooms; open fireplace; elevator operator on duty day and night; the dining room is exclusively for tenants; hardly five minutes' walk to Harvard Square, two minutes to surface cars. Univ. 3302. ALFRED J. WHITE, Manager.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C.—Furnished apartment 3 rooms and bath, accommodations for 3. 346 West 56th, Apt. 2E. Telephone Columbus 5-1576.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BALTIMORE, MD.—Delightful location, 2 rooms, kitchen and bath, bright and attractive, $50 per month. 2907 Canterbury Road. Telephone University 0263 or University 2022.

FLUSHING
LOWERED RENT SCHEDULES
Beautiful, Modern, Elevator Apartments
Offering Unprecedented Savings.

THE GIBSON
148-09 Northern Boulevard
Phone FLushing 9-6781

THE YORKSHIRE
42-20 Kissena Boulevard
Phone INdependence 3-6777
4 Rooms from $70
5 Rooms from $80
6 Rooms from $90
7 Rooms from $115
Lodge Service Refrigeration
Agent on Premises
Reliance Property Management, Inc.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Halstead Apts.
250 Martine Avenue
4 Rooms from $75

Elevators, electric refrigeration, dining alcoves and wood-burning fireplaces. Call or phone White Plains 4646 or Scarsdale 472.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

NEW YORK CITY—To share with business woman, bright elevator apartment, refrigeration, central, separate living rooms and bedrooms. Evenings, Endicott 2-5243.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

SEDAN by hour, day or trip; reasonable rates; owner driver. FRED A. D. MOULTON. Blue Hills 7405. 30 minutes from Boston.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

FOR SALE, Isotta Fraschini town car; cost $18,000; excellent condition; body by Castgua of Milan, Italy; $2200 cash. Address, 922 Larchmont Ave., Penfield, Pennsylvania.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HAPPY home for normal children, temporary or permanent residence; scientific care combined with love and understanding; spacious grounds, well-equipped house; country, near Boston; camp life during summer. EDITH L. CAPEN Stepping Stones, North Scituate, Mass. Telephone Scituate 917.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ALL kinds of office and sales positions for men and women. 198 Broadway, New York City THE PERSONNEL COMPANY. Cortlandt 7-2363

FOODS, FRUITS, CONFECTIONS

ORDERS taken for holiday cakes and puddings and delivered in Boston and vicinity; breads, rolls, beans and brown bread, all homemade. Blu. 7730, Mattapan, Mass.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Personal Stationery—Hand Made Neckties. LEILA H. WHITE, 45 Elm Hill Ave., Roxbury, Mass. Gar. 2712.

FOR SALE—Air-Way Vacuum Cleaner, all attachments; used 2 months. University 2298, Cambridge, Mass.

FOR SALE OR RENT

BROOKLYN (City Line)—Top floor 2-family house for rent, all improvements, or will sell house, reasonable. Write VINCENT, 241-36 Caney Road, Rosedale, L. I.

FURRIERS

EXPERT attention given to all kinds of fur work; fur coats made to order, repaired and remodeled; reasonable prices. WINTHROP FURS, INC. (C. H. Anderson), 250 Devonshire St., Boston. Tel. LIBerty 9583.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Housewerker; one who wants good home; small salary. Communicate with Box 111, Roslyn, L. I., N. Y.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SALEM, MASS., 25 Beach Avenue, Juniper Point—Ideal home for rest and study; attention if desired. MRS. HAZEL I. CARLISLE, Tel. 1538-R.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

FOR SALE—Reasonable, velour couch, fine condition, down pillows. 15 Central Park West, N. Y. C. Columbus 5-0060. Apartment 602.

KINDERGARTENS

GROUPS for little folk; mornings, afternoons; play, music, handwork, etc. CHARLOTTE CLARKE, 80 West 67th St., New York City. Susquehanna 7-4950.

LOST AND FOUND

Found by Boston Police Dept.
315017—Fur neckpiece, ladies' brown fox fur neckpiece.
CALL LOST AND FOUND DEPARTMENT Ken. 6700, Line 9

MOVING AND STORAGE

LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO., N. Stacey, Mgr.: 550 Huntington Ave., Boston. Ken. 5181. Uni. 3795-W.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT

WALCO CO., Est. 1922—Wood, glass sectional office partitions, delivered or erected. 2304 Washington St., Boston. Hig. 0370.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE SELECTION OF NEW AND USED FURNITURE FOR OFFICE OR STUDIO. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 S. 33D, N. Y. C.

ORGANISTS

JESSIE CHRISTIE WRIGHT—Post-Graduate Damrosch Institute of Musical Art; available for regular or substitute position; vicinity of New York. Box 176, Shrub Oak, N. Y.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAINTS, VARNISHES, GLASS — Unusual gifts. PAUL PHILIPOFF CO., Painting Contractor, 103 Charles St., Boston. Tel. Laf. 4308.

PAYING GUESTS

OLD MYSTIC MANOR
OLD MYSTIC, CONN. — Quiet, attractive country place; near ocean and lake; tennis; excellent table; booklet.

SILVER BIRCHES

Lake Ronkonkoma, called the Lakewood of Long Island. Ideal winter home. Near Winnwood School. Booklet. Phone Ronk. 16.

PIANO TUNING

GUARANTEED AND EXPERT PIANO TUNING. MARCEL RIOU, 2053 45th St., Astoria, Long Island, N. Y. Tel. Astoria 10171.

REAL ESTATE

FOR wholesale or manufacturing businesses, ground floor space, basement space, and jewelry shops; central location; low rental. DYER STREET LAND CO., Providence, R. I.

READING, MASS.

FOR SALE or TO LET—6-room cottage, all new, good location. Tel. Reading 0450. FRED F. SMITH.

ROOMS TO LET

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes, $6.00 up.
611 W. 114th St., N. Y. C. Monument 2-7662

BOSTON
ROOM NEAR CHURCH
PERMANENT, TRANSIENT GUESTS
COMMONWEALTH 6179

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave., near Mass. Ave.—Large furnished and unfurnished front rooms; also smaller room. Tel. Circle 9267.

BOSTON, 76 Gainsboro St., Suite 2—Warm, desirable rooms, homelike, clean; for permanent or transient; reasonable. Com. 8177.

BOSTON, 8 Westland Ave., Suite 1—Nicely furnished rooms; reasonable rates; central to everything.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Comfortable room; private home; only guest; residential section; convenient to church and subway. Winsor 6-2984.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Furnished room with fireplace; meals if desired; best residential section of Cambridge. Uni. 4737.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Room or suite, situation unusually desirable. University 0118.

EAST MILTON, MASS.—Pleasant room next to bath; quiet, refined neighborhood; private family; $5 a week. BLU. 7405.

NEW YORK CITY, 601 West 137th St., Apt. 62—Attractive sunny room, adjoining bath, elevator; unexcelled transportation facilities; reasonable. Audubon 3-1600. BITTINGER.

NEW YORK CITY, 606 West 116th St., Apt. 93—Large, well-furnished room of the better quality in very desirable location; running water; single, double; reduced.

NEW YORK CITY, 48 W. 73—Cozy, immaculate, running water, quiet, home atmosphere, elevator; adjacent subways, Elevated stations; $6. LEININGER.

N. Y. C., 255 W. 90th (10N)—Luxurious private apartment offers light, sunny, front double adjoining bath; distinctive single; references.

N. Y. C., 536 West 113th St., Apartment 81—Attractive, large studio, double, single; medium, water; refined American home; telephone.

N. Y. C., West 85th St.—Better type single, Simmons beds; American Protestant family; renting $5, formerly $7. Trafalgar 7-8410.

N. Y. C., 523 West 112th St., Apartment 83—Attractive room, private home, for business woman; references. University 4-0103.

N. Y. C., 345 W. 70th St., 2-E—Immaculate room with piano; quiet family; central location; near churches. Call after 4.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS SELL EASILY

No experience necessary; largest manufacturer in east inaugurating "DOUBLE-PROFIT" plan; $1.00 exclusive box assortment, costing 50c, worth $3.00; personal line supervision; up to 40% commission; samples on approval. SILVER SWAN STUDIOS, 154 Nassau St., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED

BROTHER and sister wish employment in family; woman, companion, care for children, good sewer, light housework; man, caretaker, drives car. Write P. O. Box 35, Grantwood, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ALERT, young executive; factory experienced, specializing cost accounting, cost reduction and production; proven ability shown by record in previous positions; best of references as to character, initiative and cooperative qualities. G-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CLUB MANAGER

Now employed desires to make better connection as manager country club, tavern, restaurant, etc.; extensive ability; references from 14 years' experience; go anywhere. Box E-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COOK—15 years' experience in hotel and in institutions; references furnished; age 34, married. Box No. G-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXECUTIVE, 30, married, engineering training, 7 years' experience metal production and power field, desires position as production manager, service or field engineer; go anywhere; good references. Write Box K-17, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

FORMER national bank executive, now officer of trust company, wishes change to newly organized or substantial bank; thoroughly trained young bank man; would consider secretarial position to bank head or owner of estate needing reliable and capable representative; complete data gladly furnished. G-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MANAGER hotel or club, long experience, front and back of house; splendid references; strictest economy. A. D., 646 West End Ave., New York City. Phone Schuyler 4-9129.

MARRIED man with a child needs work such as heavy housecleaning or odd jobs of any kind. HERBERT N. COLLEY, 63 Bowen Ave., Medford, Mass. Telephone Mystic 1392-M.

SALESMAN, experienced in building and industrial fields wishes connection, college trained; married, age 30. Write Box P-27, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE woman desires housework, day or hour; curtains laundered at home; reasonable prices. Dorchester, Mass. Tal. 2763.

COMPANION to elderly lady or one needing loving care; light housework, reading, simple music or any needful service given. MRS. ISABEL GODDELL, 1 Dellwood Circle, Bronxville, N. Y. Bronx. 5725.

EXPERIENCED child's nurse desires position; references. Write Box P-30, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

NURSERY-GOVERNESS, experienced, good references; will go anywhere. Write Box E-8, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WOMAN with thorough merchandise knowledge desires specialty or sport shop connection; location unimportant. Write Box P-26, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

YOUNG woman, 22, desires position ladies' maid; references. Write Box P-29, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

STORE SPACE

SPACE to rent with window display in high class millinery shop; Fordham business section. Write X-78, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ADRIAAN VANDERBILT
Piano—Theory—Coaching
166 W. 72nd St., New York City
Tel. Trafalgar 7-6205

ELIZABETH MORSE—Teacher of singing. Studio 32 Burroughs St., Jamaica Plain, Mass. Available for concert work. Jamaica 2820.

ELSIE HODSON DAVIS
Teacher of Piano
6 Lenoxdale Avenue, Dorchester Tal 2763
Lessons at Studio or at Pupil's Home

IRMA WILLIAMS, VIOLINISTE
Available as soloist for Concerts, Musicales, etc
Artistic Instruction. All Grades Accepted
1729 Caton Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Phone Buckminster 2-0425

TEACHER OF PIANOFORTE

and accompanist. Home studio, 15 Roanoke Ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass. Will teach at pupil's homes. One day a week in Dedham and vicinity. Telephone Jam. 3972.
MISS PRISCILLA RIDDLE

VIRGINIA HOLMES
ACCOMPANIST—TEACHER OF PIANO
228 West 75th St., N. Y. C. Endicott 2-2298.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y.—Real bargain during winter for tenant appreciating lovely home, exquisitely furnished, all conveniences, 4 master bedrooms, 3 baths, garage, 500 feet elevation; excellent schools. HARTCORN, 414 East 52nd St., N. Y. C. Plaza 3-5040, mornings.

UPHOLSTERERS

CHARLES W. ANTON
16 years with Paine Furniture Co. Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 691 Dudley St., Uphams Cor., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206.

WANTED TO BUY

RANDOLPH, N. Y.—Wanted to buy, small, going tea room business; suitable partnership considered. MARGARET M. FISH, 144 Main St.

WEARING APPAREL

HATS—Exclusive collection of fall and winter models designed by Mme. Kejus. Hats made to fit the individual. Prices adjusted to our times.

GOWNS—Beautiful tailored gowns, evening gowns and sport clothes at moderate prices. Also expert remodeling done. MME. REJUS, 3 W. 8th St., N. Y. C. Stuy. 9-6936.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON

State Election

City Clerk's Office, October 21, 1932.

In accordance with the provisions of the laws concerning elections, notice is hereby given that meetings of the citizens of this city, qualified to vote for State officers, will be held in the several polling places designated for the purpose by the Board of Election Commissioners, on

Tuesday, the Eighth Day of November, 1932

and all such citizens will on such date, in the several precincts in which they are entitled to vote, give in their votes for Presidential Electors, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, State Secretary, State Treasurer, State Auditor, Attorney-General, Representatives in Congress, Councillors, Senators in the General Court, Representatives in the General Court, Sheriff, Clerk of the Superior Court for Criminal Business for the County of Suffolk; also to give in their votes on the following questions:

QUESTION NO. 1
LAW PROPOSED BY INITIATIVE PETITION

Shall the proposed law which defines and legalizes the practice of chiropractics; establishes a board of registration of chiropractors and defines the number, mode of appointment, tenure, qualification and compensation of its members, and its powers and duties; provides for the preliminary qualifications, examination, certification, original registration and annual license of chiropractors and regulation of their practice, and defines the mode, subjects of and fees for examination, the mode of practice and penalties; and other matters related thereto, which are chiefly as follows:

That chiropractic be "the science or practice of locating and adjusting by hand the malpositions of the articulations of the human spine."

That any person, with one preceding year's residence in this Commonwealth and with degree from a qualified chiropractic school received at least one year prior to the date when this law takes effect, may, within ninety days after such date, be certified by the board at its discretion without examination.

That otherwise no person, except a member of the board of registration, shall practice chiropractic unless, being over twenty-one years of age, of good moral character and graduated from a reputable chiropractic school after personally attending courses of at least twenty-two hundred sixty-minute daylight hours given to persons qualified to graduate from a public high school, he shall qualify by examination, pay a fee of twenty-five dollars and be registered and certified; except that any person licensed in another State maintaining standards equal to those of this Commonwealth may be registered without examination.

That the examination be scientific and practical in character, in subjects including anatomy, physiology, symptomatology, hygiene, sanitation, chemistry, histology, pathology, chiropractic analysis, and the principles and practice of chiropractic.

That the board may, after hearing, revoke a certificate for cause.

That the board shall make an annual report and shall keep public records of its proceedings and of the names of persons examined or registered by it and of the names and addresses of all registered chiropractors, who shall pay an annual license fee, promptly notify the board of any change in address and furnish such other information as the board may require.

That the board consist of three members, residents of the Commonwealth for three years, graduates of a chartered chiropractic school having power to confer degrees in chiropractic, to be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the council, for a term of three years.

That the board have authority to administer oaths, summon witnesses and take testimony and adopt reasonable rules and regulations pertaining to their duties, and that they pay into the state treasury fees received by them, and that they receive compensation and reimbursement for expenses in such amounts as may be annually appropriated, therefor not exceeding the amount of such fees.

Penalties are provided for practicing chiropractic without holding a certificate or for using the words "Chiropractic Practitioner", the letters "D.C.", or any title or letters indicating engagement in such practice, or for buying, selling or fraudulently obtaining any diploma or record of registration.

It is further provided that the present law relating to the registration of physicians and surgeons and providing penalties for the unauthorized practice of medicine shall not be held to discriminate against registered chiropractors; but no chiropractor, unless registered as a physician or surgeon, may practice obstetrics, or administer drugs, or perform surgical operations by the use of instruments, or hold himself out as and for other than a chiropractor, which was disapproved in the House of Representatives by a vote of 50 in the affirmative and 151 in the negative and in the Senate by a vote of 19 in the affirmative and 21 in the negative, be approved?

YES	
NO	

QUESTION NO. 2
LAW PROPOSED BY INITIATIVE PETITION

Shall the proposed law which provides for an additional method of nominating candidates for nomination at the state primaries in September, by members of political parties, for those offices to be filled by all the voters of the Commonwealth at a state election.

It provides that the state conventions of the political parties, in each state election year, shall be held before and not after the state primaries, as now, namely, not later than June 15. In order to elect delegates to such party conventions, party primaries are established to be held on the last Tuesday in April. Among other things, these state conventions may endorse candidates for offices to be filled by all the voters and to be voted upon at the state primaries. Such endorsement places a candidate in nomination, at such state primaries, without the necessity of filing nomination papers. The name of the endorsed candidate is to be placed first on the ballot and against his name is to be placed the words "Endorsed by (the name of political party) convention" in addition to the eight-word statement now authorized by law. Candidates endorsed by a party convention may accept said endorsement within ten days, and having so accepted may not withdraw.

It also provides for the election of district members of state committees and members of ward and town committees at the proposed party primaries in April, as well as delegates to the state party conventions, instead of at the state primaries in September, as now.

It also provides for the election of delegates to national conventions (to nominate candidates for President) at the proposed party primaries instead of at the primaries, now specially held for that purpose, and which existing law requires to be held on the last Tuesday in April (the same day proposed for the proposed party primaries).

It also provides for certain other new provisions of law and certain changes in existing laws, relating to holding state conventions and party primaries, the number and election of delegates to state conventions, the number and members at large of a state committee, and other matters, which in more detail chiefly are as follows:

State conventions are to be composed solely of delegates elected at the party primaries, and the number is to be one from each ward and town and one additional for every fifteen hundred votes or major fraction thereof above the first fifteen hundred votes cast at the preceding state election in such ward or town for the political party candidate for Governor, instead of a number now fixed by the state committee, of each party (not less than one from each ward or town) and certain members designated by existing law.

The time, for notice to the State Secretary by aldermen or selectmen of their determination to hold primaries by wards, precincts or groups of precincts, to be March 1, instead of August 1, as now.

The names of candidates for election for delegates to a state convention and for district members of a state committee to be arranged individually by alphabet instead of in groups arranged by lot, as now.

Vacancies in the office of delegate to a state or national convention not to be filled except in case of a tie vote, and then by delegates from the same district, within ten days, and if no other delegate or if not so filled, then by a state committee, rather than solely by the remaining members of the delegation; and statement of filling of such vacancy to be filed with the State Secretary.

Seating of delegates at state conventions to be in groups by senatorial districts, and order of business at said conventions defined.

Voting on candidates, by a convention, to be by roll call, if more than one candidate for the office, or by groups of delegates unless any member of such group objects.

The number of members at large of a state committee of a political party to be fixed by the state convention of a party instead of by the state committee, as now.

The existing provisions as to preparation and filing of nomination papers, objections to nominations, preparation, number, substance, arrangement and form of ballots, hours during which polls shall be open, opening of ballot boxes, canvass and return of votes, return and certification of votes, now applicable to state primaries to be applicable to the proposed party primaries.

The power of a state committee to fix the number of district delegates to a national convention to be continued, but the date, of giving notice to the State Secretary, of such fixation to be March 1 instead of on or before the third Wednesday in March, as now.

The power of city and town committees to fix the number of members of ward and town committees to be continued, but the date, of giving notice to the State Secretary, of such fixation to be March 1 instead of August 1, as now, which was approved in the Senate by a vote of 21 in the affirmative and 17 in the negative and was disapproved in the House of Representatives by a vote of 62 in the affirmative and 138 in the negative, be approved?

YES	
NO	

QUESTION NO. 3
PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

Is it desirable that the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States,—

"ARTICLE—

"SECTION 1. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

"SEC. 3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

"SEC. 4. The Congress may by law provide for

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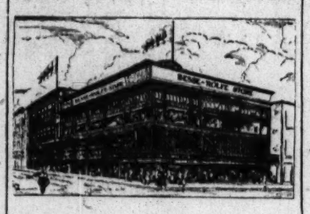

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(Continued)

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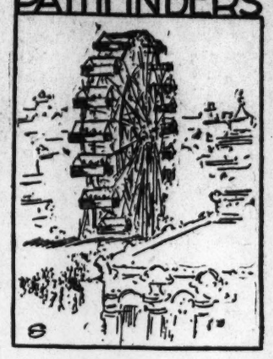

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

George W. G. Ferris
(1859—1896)

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Born at Galesburg, Ill. The records of his life show nothing that would indicate any special hardships or romance in his work.

A graduate engineer, he began his professional career in New York City in 1882. Later, a successful bridge builder, he became consulting engineer for several large corporations throughout the country.

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Rime-O-Grams
No. 57

Books of the Bible

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.

Covenants sacred
In this book abound,
Revealed when a people
Deliverance found.

2.

Which gospel describes
The journey of "three"
Who, warned by a dream,
Went home secretly?

3.

Twice told are these annals
In colorful story
Of prophets and kings,
Of wisdom and glory.

4.

Of fearless achievement
And stirring detail
Is the book in which Gideon
Overthrows Baal.

5.

Inspiring the story
Of trials endured;
Tho three friends rebuked him,
Young Elihu assured.

The answers with the names of all readers submitting perfect scores will be published four weeks from today.

Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams, No. 57."

Rime-O-Grams No. 45

PUBLISHED: SEPT. 23

LEADERS OF YESTERDAY

ANSWERS

1.
He vanquished all Gaul
World conquest pursuing;
But a treacherous friend
Proved at last his undoing.
(Julius Cæsar)

2.
Scottish, but defeated,
He noticed a "spinner";
It strengthened his purpose
And made him a winner.
(Robert Bruce)

3.
There once ruled Manhattan
A Dutchman pugnacious;
With a silver-built leg
And a tongue most loquacious.
(Peter Stuyvesant)

4.
When hungry Virginians
Attempted to shirk,
Abrupt came his fiat—
"No food without work."
(Capt. John Smith)

5.
While north countries throve
Under chivalry's reign,
A "champion" mighty
Rode rough shod through Spain.
(Cid Campeador)

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The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

SOME of your griefs you have cured,
And the sharpest you still have survived,
But what torments of pain you endured
From evils that never arrived.
—EMERSON

Hymnal Notes

Nos. 189, 378

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THAT hymns have long been a part of religious worship is splendidly illustrated by the great poetry of the Psalms. What King David did for his people in music and poetry is stressed by Genung, who writes of the Bible as literature. David wrote perhaps half of the Psalms, and inspired others to write and to sing these glorious songs of Zion.

It is David's influence that most persists in Christian hymnody to this hour. Many of the early Protestants would use nothing but the Psalms in church, and there exist many books of Psalms, in metrical version, as those of Watts, and Tate and Brady. Even original Christian hymns draw from the Bible not only their inspiration, but their very language.

One of the great forerunners of the Protestant Reformation was John Huss (1369-1415), whose persecuted followers were known as Hussites, a group of whom was later the nucleus of the religious body called the Bohemian Brethren. So it happens that the Museum at Prague contains a worn copy of the first known hymn book, dated 1501. It was perhaps the work of the Bohemian Lucas, concerned with other hymnals of that century which were published in Prague.

The Hussite Hymn, No. 378, is one of these early Protestant songs, and the tune is still used in Czechoslovakia. Its words were rather martially national, and therefore other words written by a Christian Scientist have here been set to it.

The Bohemian Hymn, No. 189, is in wider use, and was sent to the Hymnal by the Swedish Christian Scientists. It is used with the one hundred and twenty-first Psalm.

An interesting light on the power of the Hussite Hymns is shed by a papal edict of 1418, three years after Huss was sent to the stake. It orders the state to "repress the Hussite preaching and hymn-singing." Thus, 100 years before Luther spoke, there were voices in Bohemia, declaring in song their right to worship God.

The Children's Corner

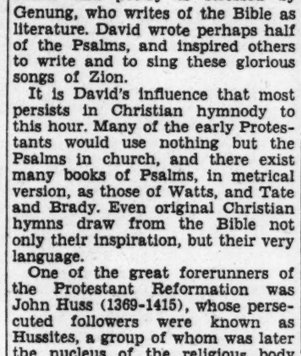
Catching the Sunshine

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

JOHNNY and Timmy and Teddy were dancing in the dry leaves. A flurry of wind sent leaves all over them, up into the air, down from the trees. The three little bears laughed and shouted. Suddenly the wind grew very cold. Johnny began to button up his red sweater. Timmy buttoned up his yellow sweater. Teddy shivered and fastened his blue sweater.

Johnny looked solemnly at the sky. "It will soon be winter," he said.

Timmy sniffled. "And we can't have any more fun! Just stay in the house."


On the Table Was a Shining Glass Bowl.

Teddy began to cry. "It will be cold and stormy!"

These three little bears lived in a sunshiny clearing of the Big Woods, in a small gray house with red blinds and a red porch railing. Johnny was the one who always thought of things to do and now he said:

"Come now! What a lot of fuss over nothing! We'll prepare for winter, bottle up all the sunshine we can."

Of course the little bears knew that one couldn't really bottle up sunshine, but the idea sounded wonderful. So they all became very busy.

Teddy picked the Chinese lanterns they had planted for winter bouquets. Johnny gathered bittersweet and Timmy brought the white everlasting flowers. Now their vases would bloom when outside the snow would be falling fast and covering everything.

They set out tiny spruce trees in the window boxes and ground pine and evergreen, draping the long trailing vines over the corners. With blossoming house plants in the window, the bears thought it looked very pretty.

Timmy collected all the lovely, unusual stones he could find. He placed them on a stand in the sun and that set the white and topaz stones to sparkling. How the three little bears did clap their hands!

Teddy filled a bowl with partridge berries and moss.

"All winter I shall tell a joke every day," said Timmy.

"Let's sing all the songs we know, too," said Johnny.

Then they went to the village. Each went in a different store. When Teddy came out he was carrying a pail in one hand and something done up in brown paper in the other. The pail had holes punched in the cover.

Timmy's bundle was large and bulky. Funny little noises kept coming from it and instead of being wrapped in paper, it had a cloth securely fastened over it.

Johnny had a big oblong lump under his sweater. Not one of the bears could guess what the other two had.

When they reached home, Teddy said. "I will go in the sitting room. You must wait for a while." So they did. Pretty soon he called and there on the table sat a shining glass bowl and two goldfish swimming around in it. The other bears clapped their hands.

"What fun they'll be this winter," said Johnny.

"We'll put them in our lily pool next spring," said Timmy. Then it was his turn to say: "I will go in the dining room alone." It took him a little longer. Finally "Ready!" he shouted, and there in the sunniest window was a beautiful little canary.

Then Johnny and Teddy shouted!

"Let's name him 'Sunny'," suggested Johnny.

"Just think of hearing him sing all winter," said Teddy.

And then it was Johnny's turn. "Any room will do for mine." He unbuttoned his sweater and took out a large book. The others looked almost disappointed. Johnny laughed.

"This is a travel book—all about interesting adventures in foreign lands. They are lands of sunshine where winter never comes."

Then the three little bears turned three little somersaults, and after that they built up a roaring fire in the fireplace because the wind was howling and it was growing very cold outside. Then they sat down on the rug to read the first story in the book.

In Lighter Vein

Why Worry?

"Tommy," said the teacher, "what is one-fifth of three-seventeenths?"

"I don't know exactly," replied Tommy, "but it isn't enough to worry about."—*Staley Journal.*

Humorist

Dear Old Lady (to captain of holiday cruise liner): "I'm sending off some of these postcards of your lovely ship to my friends. Can you tell me which of these portholes is Cabin 9877 I want to put a cross against it."

Large Crowns

The fluent preacher had given a sermon on heavenly crowns and how to get them. Turning to a lad who had been intent on the sermon, he asked, "Now, James, who shall get the biggest crown?"

Said James, with the light of intelligence in his eyes, "Him that's got the biggest head."—*Ashington Collieries Magazine.*

That Will Fix Things

"Mr. Johnson, I'm sure you'll help us out with a song."

"Sorry, but my vocal efforts are confined to singing in my bath."

"Oh, but do sing, and I'll warn them you're rather out of practice."—*Staley Journal.*

Too Bad!

Defendant (in loud voice): "Justice! Justice! Justice! I demand justice."

Judge (rapping for order): "The defendant will please remember he is in a courtroom."

He Knew the Symptoms

Clerk: "Do you prefer a red necktie or a green one?"

Customer: "I'm sorry, but I can't say."

Clerk: "Shake, I'm married, too."

A Tested Recipe

Mr. Yearwed: "Some college girls have opened a mending shop near my office. I think I'll turn all my socks over to them."

His Wife: "Poor boy. I have neglected your socks. But leave them with me. I like to darn. I really do."—*Boston Globe.*

Art First

"Why didn't you type your poems?"

"If I knew enough to run a typewriter, do you suppose I would be writing poetry?"—*Staley Journal.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Coöperation

(Forbes Magazine)

EMPLOYEES of the International Business Machines Corporation read that their president, Thomas J. Watson, had become interested in the Salvation Army's campaign to raise funds for the needy and unemployed, laid their heads together, then appointed representatives to tender this proposition: Instead of being treated to their annual outing, they recommended that the money be donated to the Salvation Army.

Naturally, the head of the organization was impressed by their magnanimity. And the Salvation Army received a very substantial donation.

Not to be outdone in the way of generosity, Mr. Watson extended the Saturday closing period fifty per cent.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

1932 (Miss E. M., who asks the correct way to read this number)—In the mathematics classroom, in the reading of financial statements, or in ordinary conversation, "nineteen hundred thirty-two" or "nineteen thirty-two" may be used. In formal public reading, however, the literary style should be followed, "nineteen hundred and thirty-two."

Bought, thought (Mrs. O. E. H., who says some readers should be cautioned against the tendency to sound these words as though they contained an *r*)—This was once considered to be a good old Yankee custom, but the proper pronunciations, as *baut* and *thaut* (*au* as in *haul*), are triumphing.

"A ny for a ny" (Mrs. O. E. H., who says she recently was treated to this bit of faulty enunciation)—This is an example of what lackadaisical reading can be. Surely "an eye for an eye" is entitled to better treatment.

Our hope is, of course, that readers will not allow anything said in this department to make them become too word-conscious, for, while the vehicle of expression is important, the thought which is carried is of supreme concern. Perhaps we can profit by the wise counsel: "These ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone."

Guillotined—The noun "guillotine" is accented on the first syllable, as shown in this column Oct. 15; it should have been stated at that time, however, that the verb has only secondary stress on the first syllable and principal accent on the last, *gil-o-teen'*. "Guillotined" is pronounced *gil-o-teend'* (*i* as in *it*, *o* as in *obey*, *ee* as in *feet*; secondary stress on first syllable).

Worth Knowing

THE SMALL COMPARISON

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"The decision of the distillers not to resume operations in some 70 distilleries has given the newspapers another opportunity of gulling the public," says the Scottish Temperance Reformer. "Even the mildest reports say that this decision will throw thousands of workmen onto the dole, and the impression of a gigantic increase in unemployment is thus conveyed. As a matter of strict fact, if every distillery in the United Kingdom were to close its doors forever, the increase in unemployment would be comparatively negligible. The total number employed in distilling and compounding, including clerks, typists, et cetera, is approximately 5500, which represents one additional person for every 510 already unemployed in other industries."

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

The income of the people of the United States is over $1,000,000,000 weekly?

Fifty years ago the largest ship was the Great Eastern, 680 feet long, 83 feet wide, 60 feet deep?

The motorist who blows his horn too vigorously in Berlin is fined?

Brevities

Humorist: At the wedding of a local builder an archway of bricklayers' hods was formed. A rejected rival is said to have made a noise like a knocking-off whistle as the happy couple were leaving the church.

Los Angeles Times: You can tell when you are on the great scenic highway. The billboards are thicker.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

For Whom Shall I Vote?

THAT a heavy moral responsibility attaches to the privilege of suffrage in democracies all will agree. The choosing of candidates worthy of support involves numerous considerations, that is, if one is to be guided by the highest sense of duty. In this determination the welfare of the entire community should be the first and highest purpose. Who among the several candidates will best subserve the public interest, is the question which every honest voter, every citizen worthy of the right of suffrage, must face and answer.

How shall this determination be made? Through careful study of the issues at stake, knowledge of the reputation, character and experience of the several candidates and a careful survey of the conditions surrounding the election. These are fundamentals in all elections and in every free country.

With every conscientious citizen the condition sometimes arises that, having made full investigation of issues and candidates, there is still uncertainty as to the course to pursue. One may still be in grave doubt. In such cases something has been overlooked—the part that prayer may play in the determination of a righteous course. The skeptic may question the relation of prayer to the solution of political problems, but there are outstanding examples of successful resort to prayer for the settlement of questions of great import. The eleven disciples, faced by the necessity of selecting a successor to Judas, sought divine guidance. This story is told in the Book of Acts in the Bible, and the outcome was successful, for Matthias, one of the two candidates, was selected.

In proposing to the Constitutional Convention which established the fundamental law of the United States, so sound and just that with a few amendments it has stood as a guiding light to the Republic for nearly a century and a half, that the sessions each morning should be opened by prayer, the wise and practical Benjamin Franklin said, "The longer I live, the more convincing proofs I see that God governs in the affairs of men. I firmly believe that 'except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it.'"

Sessions of many parliamentary bodies are regularly opened by prayer. Divine Principle is always available to aid in the solution of all problems. It is an interesting fact that the last four Presidents of the United States, each in his own terms, has declared that the greatest need of the people is to make larger use of the spiritual forces. To be sure, no one of them has defined these forces or made clear how they may be invoked. These problems have wisely been left to individual determination. That there are such forces and that they may be brought to bear upon human affairs is the important fact.

And where is there greater need for divine guidance than—as in the United States today—in the selection by popular suffrage of the government for one hundred and twenty millions of people? Much is at stake, and all means should be brought to bear to insure a righteous government. The poet well said,

> The crowning fact, the kingliest act
> Of Freedom, is the freeman's vote.

But to deserve this characterization the freeman or freewoman must be willing to submerge self-interest in the welfare of the whole.

Transplanted Patriotisms

DISCUSSING present discontents among European nations, Sisley Huddleston not long ago observed that "mankind in general is chiefly governed by sentiment." Sometimes it seems one might say further that a large portion of mankind is chiefly governed by sentimentality. An example is the emotional, mistaken sense of patriotism which causes aliens to retain citizenship in countries they have abandoned rather than become citizens in countries they have adopted.

In a recent book, Paul Masserman and Max Baker state with apparent disapproval that immigration restriction in the United States "has hastened, in a sense, Americanization and assimilation. It has disintegrated the ghetto." While this was written particularly from the standpoint of the Jewish immigrant, the tendency to segregation or to a feeling that the alien is justified in living a life apart in his adopted land is not confined to the Jew. Nor is it peculiar to the alien in the United States. It appears in every country where the immigrant has settled.

It is astonishing how often an intelligent individual will succumb to a purely emotional concept of patriotism and inadvertently injure the best interests of his country by hanging on to a citizenship which he cannot exercise in any helpful way, and which precludes his participation in the affairs of another land.

He is no longer able to vote in his native country. As a rule, he no longer contributes through taxation. It is increasingly difficult for him to maintain the alert and lively interest in national affairs which come easily to the resident. He cannot vote in the land in which he has made his home. He may criticize the Government, rebel against certain laws, find fault with the educational facilities available to his children, yet accept no personal responsibility for existing conditions.

His native country's flag, her national anthem, still move him deeply, which is commendable. But he is disserving her interests as well as those of his adopted country when he continues in a policy of non-cooperation.

Many who associate with him are often irritated by what to them can only be construed as rank ingratitude. And their annoyance extends to the country of which he remains a representative. Thus, in small ways, is built up one form of national antagonism. The alien is not entirely to blame. He has been taught from childhood to regard his native land as the one country under whose protection all that is fair and virtuous has flourished.

It is necessary, as long as national boundaries exist, to devote one's allegiance to what one considers his own land, whether by birth or by adoption. The root of misconception seems to be the idea that in serving one country one is necessarily injuring another, which fallacy springs from the tendency to regard the nations of the world as rivals rather than as friends. Educational systems and school textbooks have fostered this attitude for generations. The severing of original ties proves a severe test for the patriot, but it is an opportunity to subordinate his emotions to the cause of international harmony, to face his obligations squarely, and, incidentally, help to build up friendship between his native land and the land of his adoption.

Colored Light on the Lytton Report

NOW that Karl Radek, well-known Soviet publicist, has had his say, the Lytton report on Manchuria has gone the rounds and elicited the views of the world press. In so far as world opinion can be focused prior to the action of governments, therefore, the League of Nations has obtained a register of it.

The result is quite an astonishing mélange. Where definite conclusions have been reached, few newspapers are in agreement, some concentrating on one part of the report, some reading between the lines, and others finding a sentiment either for or against one of the parties to the dispute, by which is meant third parties as well as China and Japan.

The three approaches are altogether regrettable. If the report cannot be read as a whole, it would better not be read at all except for its conclusions. It is the third tendency of looking for evidence as to the side that the Lytton commissioners have taken, however, that is the most deplorable.

Thus, in opposition to a French interpretation that the report is pro-Japanese, Mr. Radek supports a comment in Berlin which thinks that it is anti-Japanese. The Soviet writer goes further (as, indeed, do several of his German confrères) and states that the Lytton findings strengthen "the anti-Japanese attitude of the United States," oblivious of the fact that at least one American paper avers that it is "mildly pro-Japanese."

Obviously, in its general tenor, the report cannot be pro-Japanese and anti-Japanese at one and the same time. As a matter of fact, it asserts specifically that conciliation, not criticism, should be the starting point in settling the controversy. Therefore, it cannot be pro- or anti- anybody in particular. It must be pro-peace and pro-justice. As the New York Evening Post, which from the start has been freely critical of Japan, puts it, "A program for peace by negotiation has been suggested. Until Japan officially rejects it, her possible actions should not be prejudged."

The Lytton report constitutes a new adventure in international conciliation. It is a type of state paper that has been called into action by the needs of the world community. In the past, state papers have made history by deflecting national policy along a new channel. Of such were Alexander Hamilton's Report on Manufactures and Elihu Root's reports on Cuba. The Lytton report may do the same service as a guidepost for world policy.

Jungle Law in Peru

PATRIOTIC Peruvians in the tropical Amazonian regions of a nation mainly temperate or frigid in climate and mountainous in configuration illustrated recently their aloofness from central currents of national affairs and their disregard for the sanctity of international agreements by seizing the fluvial port of Leticia, which had been allotted to Colombia by a treaty between Peruvian and Colombian diplomats in 1922.

The action of the Peruvians perhaps surprised the Lima Government as much as it alarmed the central authorities of Bogotá, whose effective contacts with Leticia are no stronger than those between Lima and Iquitos or Loreto. The Peruvians who took Leticia had never agreed to the prescriptions of the Salomon-Lozano Treaty and, invoking the law of the jungle, sought to redress by their own hands the alleged damage to national honor.

An incident that might have been settled by calm and poised attitudes of the two governments has begun to assume the proportions of another Tacna-Arica dispute. Apparently a factor that has contributed to a warlike attitude on both sides has been the use made by the Peruvian Government of the Leticia episode to deflect public attention from internal to external problems, capitalizing nationalist emotions which can always be aroused by a question of "territorial integrity." The heightened emotions of the Peruvians find a responsive echo among the Colombians, whose President has set an example by donating his jewels to the fund for raising an army.

In some respects the region is comparable to the Gran Chaco, hot, isolated, barely habitable, off the currents of commerce and culture. If war should break out, troops and arms could be transported to the scene most conveniently only by way of the Amazon, involving a delicate problem for the Brazilian Government.

The Leticia episode is a neat illustration of several vital forces operating in the political and international affairs of Latin-American nations. The disconnectedness caused by the vast distances and intervening jungles is brought to light by a regionalist movement contrary to the best interests of the whole state; personalism is revealed in that a small group of individuals considering themselves superior to treaties and sanctions seek to right wrongs by their own efforts rather than through established channels of national and international procedure; and, lastly, the heat of Latin-American nationalisms, once aroused, again proves their strength.

It is to be hoped that the efforts put forth in Washington and in the Peruvian and Colombian chancelleries may succeed in averting war, and that these two nations, already distraught by economic stress, will not fight over a region more suitable for geographic explorations than for economic development.

Award for Valor

MARK TWAIN once said, "The two most interesting characters of the nineteenth century are Napoleon and Helen Keller." This linking of two such widely dissimilar personalities at first glance seems startling, but, upon closer consideration, affords a thought-provoking comparison.

One was a soldier who flashed across the face of history in a meteoric arc. He was in possession of those talents which human reasoning calls necessary to attain success and fame. He had a dream of conquest that burned before him like a flame, that led him into paths that convulsed the world. He was brilliant, courageous, ruthless, indomitably bent upon the realization of his inordinate ambition. Yet he ended with his dreams shattered, his ambition in ashes, exiled upon a lonely and desolate island, shut out from a world that stirred uneasily at the mention of his name.

And later in the same century was born a girl who soon seemed destined to an intolerable existence. She appeared to be hopelessly handicapped; deafness, blindness, muteness were apparently her portion. In the face of the actuality that rose out of these seeming limitations, the comparison with Napoleon takes on a different and striking aspect. Sightless, this woman stood on a New York skyscraper and described the city beneath; once mute, from stage and pulpit addressed listening throngs.

She graduated creditably from Radcliffe College. Honors have been heaped upon her by universities at home and abroad. Books and magazine articles have appeared under her name. In ten years she has raised $1,000,000 by her writing and public appearances for the help of those who face handicaps similar to those she has overcome for herself. Let us grant the warrior's personal bravery. In Miss Keller the world has glimpsed something so serene and strong and confident that it ranks above what men call courage; something so warm and sympathetic and unselfish that she has won the enduring admiration of the world.

The news of the presentation of the $5000 Pictorial Review award to Miss Keller will evoke universal applause. The award is given, according to the announcement, to an American woman who, in the opinion of a committee of judges, has made during the last ten years the greatest contribution to American life.

In the face of this recognition of Miss Keller's stupendous work, men and women may well pause in humility and look inward. Are there handicaps? Let us ask ourselves just where these limitations lie. Contemplating her career, can any of us continue to admit any handicap as having power or might to stop us short of a full manifestation of our heritage of freedom and intelligent activity.

The Shyness of the Scot

THE things that seemed to be are not. Beliefs long cherished swell the diapason of the mournful dirge that chants of lost illusions. The world, wont hitherto to regard the Scot as bold and enterprising, pushful and ubiquitous, finds itself most sadly mistaken. Bashful timidity and shrinking reserve mark the stalwart, kilted sons of "Caledonia, stern and wild."

Upon the head of Sir Hugh S. Robertson, conductor of the Glasgow Orpheus Choir, lies the heavy responsibility for this rude shattering of an age-long tradition. Adjudicating at an annual Gaelic festival, held the other day in England, the noble Knight flatly said that singers must get rid of Scottish shyness and reserve. Incidentally, he recommended an imitation of the "unashamed effrontery" of the Welsh, from which may be inferred that that branch of the Celtic family slipped away with all the prizes.

With all due respect to Sir Hugh, the globe-trotter who has stumbled over Scots in the outermost portions of the earth and the innermost parts of ships—it being a well-known fact that to lean over the engine room of any well-found English-speaking vessel and yell "Mac" will bring everyone down there to attention—must accept his implication *cum grano salis.*

Does Sir Hugh forget that, after Scotsmen had harassed the English for centuries, a scion of that irrepressible northern people, James Oswald, chamber composer to George III, claimed the authorship of "God Save the King"? Or that Sir Walter Scott himself it was who sang:

> While there's leaves in the forest and foam on the river,
> MacGregor, despite them, shall flourish for ever.

There is, there must be, somewhere a shy and shrinking Scotsman. He probably is one who, somewhere in the Grampian Hills, is pouring out his plaint through the reeds of his beloved bagpipes. A plaint begotten of solitude in a Scotland bereft of Scotsmen—they having spread themselves over the fair face of the earth, casually annexing most of the better jobs.

Editorial Notes

The published trade agreements of the Ottawa Economic Conference are causing wordy disagreements in half a dozen Dominion parliaments, but in diplomatic politeness they continue to be known as the Ottawa accords.

A news item from San Diego, Calif., states that a fisherman in a rowboat was towed five miles out to sea by a swordfish before he finally cut the line. Perhaps this is a story of the man who got away.

The next Congress promises to spend due time in regulating the holding companies—presumably for the benefit of the holding individuals.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Who Draws the Portrait—A Book Comes Home

I HAVE been interested in one phase of a number of letters that I have received in the last week from cofrespondents in certain midwestern states. The letters have come in response to inquiries I made as to the political situation in those communities. Almost without exception each writer has said that a few weeks ago his state seemed lost to the Republican Party, but that of late a drift toward President Hoover has been apparent, and that it is not impossible that he may carry it.

Two facts stand out in this correspondence. The states concerning which I made inquiry are without exception "rock-ribbed" Republican strongholds, never deserting the candidate of that party, except in the year of the Theodore Roosevelt revolt. Furthermore, my correspondents, without a single exception, say that there is no enthusiasm for Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, no turning to the doctrines of the Democratic Party, but that the situation proceeds entirely from hostility to President Hoover, whom the voters seem determined to hold responsible for all unhappy conditions in the country.

How many readers of this article recall the revelation some two years ago of the instructions given by the Democratic managers of that time—Mr. John J. Raskob and Mr. Jouett Shouse—to the head of their press bureau to "smear Hoover"? With such vigor did that gentleman, a graduate of the yellow-newspaper office, pursue the policy of smearing, that protest was made even by Democrats. Mr. Frank R. Kent, well-known Democratic journalist, writing in Scribner's Magazine at the time, described the method employed as being a creation of "a political agency in Washington that more than any other has helped to mold the public mind in regard to Mr. Hoover, magnifying his misfortunes, minimizing his achievements, and generally making life miserable for him. It has thwarted, frustrated, plagued and pestered him in an extraordinary, unprecedented and effective way. It has been, and still is, a remarkable performance, an illuminating illustration of the amazing power of unopposed propaganda in private hands."

At that time The Christian Science Monitor sounded a note of protest. Commenting upon this new method of political procedure, it said:

> As a rule, however, a certain decent regard for the dignity and the honor of the presidential office, a recognition that its incumbent is "everybody's President," and a comprehension of the indubitable fact that to bring the President into disrepute is to bring contempt upon the nation, has heretofore restrained even the most bitter partisans in the form and manner of their political attacks upon the occupant of the White House.

Thereafter the activities of the partisan press bureau were directed to other ends than belittling the personal character of the President, and seeking to raise up popular dissatisfaction with him personally. But the mischief had been done. The reports coming in from all parts of the country to which I have referred indicate that in many instances Republicans themselves have allowed their opinions of President Hoover to be distorted, biased by the purely partisan misrepresentations of a political bureau. They had formed their estimate of the leader of their own party upon the utterances of those who were most interested in breaking him down. It is amazing that men should be thus responsive to slanderous criticism which they know emanates from sources interested in the destruction of the individual or the party criticized.

Obviously President Hoover's speeches defending himself and his policies are doing much to break down the false impressions sedulously created by Democratic publicity. But while this process is going on, Republicans who are inclined themselves to look with doubt upon his methods and attainments should ask themselves whence came the information upon which they base their hostile judgments.

* * *

Perhaps the Boston Public Library has offered an object lesson to those statesmen who insist that the war debts should be paid in full, without further concession or reduction. The library has a rule, quite as reasonable and general as the rule that debts should be paid, to the effect that persons who keep books over a certain period must pay a fine of three cents a day for the excess time. But the rule did not work well. Careless people found that they had incurred fines in excess of the value of the books they held. Instead of paying, they allowed their cards to be canceled, and the business of the library suffered. So something like a Hoover moratorium, or a year of jubilee was decreed. Everyone having a book subject to fine was permitted to bring it back and the fine would be remitted. The first book turned in had been held by its borrower twenty-nine years and certainly was not worth the amount of the aggregated fines—I know, because I happen to have written it. Thousands of books have been returned and an equivalent number of readers restored to the list of the library patrons. One wonders whether some similar action on the part of the United States with reference to foreign debts would bring back the patrons who, a decade ago, kept our foreign trade booming?

Books of Current Interest

Roger Babson's Obiter Dicta

Fighting Business Depressions, by Roger W. Babson. New York: Harper. $3.

MR. ROGER W. BABSON, the investment counselor, has always kept his head clear because he has kept his feet on the ground. While his fellows, shepherding the laity on the fantastic heights of stock speculation in the boom era, were intoxicated in that rarefied air, he suddenly announced that stock prices would drop cataclysmically before 1929 was out. They did. Since then he has still stayed on terra firma, while some others have got embogged in the slough of despond.

Mr. Babson's is the full mentality that comes from having an open one. This is very evident in his latest book. "Fighting Business Depressions" traverses almost the whole range of men's interests. The author abhors the way that people contract debt in an effort to get something for nothing. The stock market, he believes, with considerable emphasis, can no more be mixed with business than can oil and water. He deplores the decline in "fine professional banking standards." Interspersed with these and a hundred and one other opinions are commentaries on commercial practice which constitute a fund of sound advice on the proper way of running a business so that it may show permanent progress instead of catchpenny profits.

* * *

On the evidence of his views on the larger issues of the times, one might best describe Mr. Babson as a meliorist. He is troubled by unemployment, and pleads for a system of unemployment insurance, more popularly, though erroneously, known as the "dole." When the deflation has gone far enough, he adds, systematic steps should be taken to "quota" the jobless back into industry. Judged by his public comments since this book was written, he thinks that that time has now arrived.

So he reaches fundamental problems. He notes disapprovingly that 5 per cent of the people of the United States own over 80 per cent of the country's wealth. This inequality is dangerous. The danger, according to Mr. Babson, is not that there are so many well-to-do people, but that there are so few. "A time and condition are possible when the vast majority of our people may be millionaires, and poverty may be entirely eliminated." Economic planning interests him vastly as a means to this end, but it must be done by industry, preferably on the Swope model, not by the Government. Later on, and somewhat inconsistently, however, we find him thinking that subsurface minerals and metals will some day come under public ownership.

* * *

But throughout his speculations about the future, as in his advice about the present, he inserts a note of warning. Wealth is good, but character and other qualities derived from our spiritual makeup are better. In many an epigram he drives his point home, as when he says "The business cycle is in reality a curve of man's attitude toward life and his neighbor," and, "The greatest power in life is love."

It might seem picayune in view of the book's many excellencies to point out mistakes, but, since such a helpful guide will no doubt run to a second edition, attention might be called to two that should be corrected. The World War did *not* start in Serbia (p. 195) and silver has *not* been demonetized in China (p. 185). Moreover, the preface is slightly dubious in a work that essays to point a road out of, as well as to combat, business depressions. It is dedicated to the author's grandchildren, with a note that they should be prepared for panics around 1955 and 1985. Why not insert a "safeguard clause" qualifying the anticipation in some such words as "in the event that some of the tools mentioned herein are not adopted by society."

H. B. ELLISTON

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Drinking Among Young Persons

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recalling college days when our crowd bought all the champagne it could afford for its special banquets, when it was impossible to use the bathtub at commencement time because it was packed full of ice and beer bottles, and when an occasional beer keg furnished entertainment in the woods, I have been wondering about the amount of drinking among the young then and now.

The other day a young man told me he had listened to a prominent politician talking over the radio the night before who said there was a great deal more drinking among the young today than there used to be. My friend, who has not voted many times since the passage of prohibition, heartily indorsed this statement. More drinking? My thoughts turned back to college days before the Eighteenth Amendment, and in particular to a little college in the middle West. More drinking today?

The big event of the fall in our fraternity, a representative one, was the annual initiation banquet. The centerpiece of this was champagne. Our crowd invested heavily in champagne bottles. There was some food, naturally, but that was quite a side line. It wasn't that the boys cared so much about the champagne. I think most of us had come from homes that had never seen it. But it was the big thing, and a great subject of conversation both before and after.

The annual conventions of the fraternity were events which only one or two members usually got to. They never fetched back any particular word about the ideals of the organization as brought out at this annual meeting of brothers from all over the country. At any rate, the picture we fellows who stayed at home got of these conventions from our returning brothers was a big drinking bout. One table would send over a bottle of champagne to the next table and would receive a similar courtesy in return. Then followed loud guffaws about the boys who caved in.

The nearest town to us was six miles away. It also contained the nearest saloons. This was before the day of automobiles. We usually hired a horse and buggy to drive over. It was a standing joke that the livery stable horses never needed a touch of the reins after they once started on the road there, but would jog along without guiding and automatically pull up in front of one of the saloons.

The nearest city was fifty miles off. We didn't get there often, except for the annual football game. A large part of the conversation during the fall consisted of talk of drinking "parties" at the popular hotels in this city. After the game the rallying spot was the hotel barroom.

The talk about "parties" grew tiresome, and led to complaints. It was often earnestly suggested to the boys who were most interested in parties that if they would get off their window seats and try out for some of the athletic teams it would be more interesting all around.

The grand climax for the lads who thought they were so thirsty came with commencement. The alumni would come back then, and it was fitting to make proper arrangements for them. Accordingly, the halls of learning were prepared—at least our particular nook, and what we did I think was typical. The bathtub was filled with ice and the ice was filled with beer bottles. While doubling as an ice box it was completely out of use.

The boys' tastes did not run much to hard liquor, but what they overlooked some of the alumni supplied.

What happened in our fraternity happened in others. Freshmen classes entered large and quit small. This was a good school, too. It was and is highly regarded. Whatever may be the cause, since prohibition it has had by all odds its most prosperous period.

F. W. C.

Chicago, Ill.

Food—and Need

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently in one day 200 tons of freshly caught mackerel were dumped in Portland Harbor because there was no market for them, even at 75 cents a barrel of 200 pounds.

It seems a crime that this good food should be wasted and the supply in the ocean diminished while so many people are suffering for the necessities of human life. If those supplying food to the needy would arrange to take over such cargoes of fish, for which there is no sale, and salt them, they could be preserved at very slight expense and given to those in need of food, thus saving a large part of the money now required to purchase in the open market.

A. K. CROSS.

Boothbay Harbor, Maine.